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26 February 1986

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INDONESIA

AUSTRALIAN APPROVAL OF TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM CLAIMED

BK030646 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Transmigration Minister Martono told a working meeting with Parliamentary Commission IV this afternoon that the Australian Parliament now realizes the significance of the transmigration program for the Indonesian people. He added that after a visit to Irian Jaya, several Australian members of parliament described the transmigration program as a humanitarian program to elevate the Indonesian people's dignity.

The working meeting between Minister Martono and Parliamentary Commission IV discussed allocations for the transmigration sector in the 1986-87 draft state budget. The sector has been allocated 345 billion rupiah with 325 billion rupiah being derived from the development budget and 20 billion rupiah from the routine budget. A total of 150,000 families will be resettled under the transmigration program in 1986-87.

Today, Parliamentary Commission VI is holding a general hearing with the Small Industries Department of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

/8309
CSO: 4213/95

INDONESIA

SUHARTO RECEIVES TURKISH PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

BK040750 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] President Suharto hopes that Indonesia and Turkey will undertake cooperation in inventing new methods in the construction field. The head of state said that for example Indonesia's "chicken-feet" construction method could be used by contractors of the countries in undertaking projects in third countries. Similarly, any new construction methods invented by Turkey could be used by Indonesia. This was stated by State Minister for Public Housing Cosmas Batubara at Bina Graha this afternoon after accompanying Turkish Public Works and Resettlement Minister Safa Giray and his four-member delegation during a courtesy call on President Suharto.

According to Minister Cosmas Batubara, Indonesia can also cooperate with Turkey in the fields of tourism and the construction of apartments, in which the latter has more experience.

/8309

CSO: 4213/95

INDONESIA

DAILIES VIEW PNG FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

BK071255 [Editorial Report] Two English-language Jakarta dailies--THE INDONESIA TIMES on 1 February and THE JAKARTA POST on 3 February--and Indonesian-language Jakarta daily KOMPAS on 3 February carry editorials commenting on PNG Foreign Minister Legu Vagi's visit to Indonesia.

THE INDONESIAN TIMES' 1 February 550-word page 4 editorial entitled: "Welcome to Legu Vagi" notes that while the visit is the PNG foreign minister's first visit to Indonesia, he is no stranger to Jakarta because he served as a PNG diplomat in Jakarta for several years. The daily says that Legu Vagi is expected to present a new proposal to the Indonesian leaders on ways to solve the question of border crossers from Irian Jaya. As for the PNG's recent interest in joining ASEAN, the daily says: "If this topic comes up for discussion, we are of the opinion that Indonesia should support it." The daily also welcomes PNG's desire to place a military attache in Jakarta because this will enable Indonesia to reassign its military attache in Port Moresby.

THE JAKARTA POST's 3 February 600-word page 4 editorial entitled: "Mr Vagi's Visit" says that it is probably too premature to call the 2-day visit of the PNG foreign minister a success because genuine success of the talks between both countries' foreign ministers can only be measured after some years when the ideas agreed upon during the talks show positive results. The daily continues: "However, we think a solid basis has been established by both sides that could enhance Indonesia-PNG relations." The daily also stresses that "Indonesia is ready to be a dependable partner in PNG's struggle for progress and self-esteem, thereby confirming the solidarity between the two developing nations."

KOMPAS's 3 February 700-word page 4 editorial entitled: "Indonesia-PNG Cooperation" notes that the new PNG Government headed by Prime Minister Paias Wingti has tried to introduce a new element in the question of Irian Jayan border crossers by involving the UN high commissioner for refugees. However, the daily points out that "as far as Indonesia is concerned, it prefers to keep the issue a bilateral one because third party involvement is not necessary."

The daily concludes by reiterating that if Legu Vagi returns home convinced that closer bilateral relations with Indonesia or with ASEAN are necessary, he can consider his first overseas trip a success.

/12232
CSO: 4213/97

INDONESIA

PAPERS LOOK AT RELATIONS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK040724 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Commenting on Indonesian-Papua New Guinea relations in conjunction with Foreign Minister Legu Vagi's recent visit to Indonesia, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA says that the two countries seem to have realized that the border issue is temporary in nature and can eventually be settled. Accordingly, the issue should in no way hamper mutually beneficial cooperation in other fields such as trade, technology, and culture. It is to be hoped that the agreement on mutual respect, cooperation, and friendship announced by Foreign Ministers Mokhtar and Vagu in Jakarta will be implemented and translated into reality.

MERDEKA views this development as a step forward in Indonesian-Papua New Guinea relations. However, MERDEKA warns against turning the Indonesian-Papua New Guinea agreement into a future Asia-Pacific Community concept. The agreement should be purely bilateral in nature.

/8309

CSO: 4213/95

INDONESIA

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN CALLS ON SUHARTO

BK040704 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] The chief of an Indian parliamentary delegation, Bal Ram Jakhar, said in Jakarta today that both India and Indonesia, which have achieved self-sufficiency in food, could also undertake scientific and technological cooperation. Bal Ram Jakhar said this morning, after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at Bina Graha, that they exchanged views on the possible promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields. They also discussed the issues of democracy, social justice, and international peace and efforts to achieve world peace.

During the courtesy call, the six-member Indian delegation was accompanied by Amir Makhmud, chairman of the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly, and Indian Ambassador to Indonesia (P.C. Khanna).

/8309

CSO: 4213/95

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY CORPORATION RENAMED--State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie said today [5 February] that President Suharto had approved a plan to rename the Bandung-based Nurtanio Aircraft Industry Corporation as the Nusantara Aircraft Industry Corporation. The president will soon issue a letter of decision to this effect. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 5 Feb 86 BK] /12232

GRATZ SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN--Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz has stated that the decision taken by the Austrian Government to join the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia--IGGI--will create a basis for the promotion of economic relations between Austria and Indonesia. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta last night before leaving Indonesia for Hanoi, Minister Gratz further said that Austria was expected to become a new member of IGGI this year. Concerning bilateral economic relations between Indonesia and Austria, Minister Gratz said the two countries had a potential basis for the development of two-way trade activities. Austria wants to step up bilateral trade by not only increasing its exports of commodities but also expanding its imports from its partners, he added. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 86 BK]/12766

TRADE MISSION TO VISIT EASTERN EUROPE--Jakarta, Feb 6 (AFP)--Indonesia is to send a high-powered trade mission to six East European countries and Austria in April in another major effort to boost non-oil exports. A spokesman for the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) said the socialist countries to be visited by the delegation were Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The trade delegation plans to stay at least 2 days in each country to explore the possibilities of selling both agricultural commodities and industrial products, KADIN executive Jukardi Odang, who also heads the state trading company Panca Niaga, told newsmen yesterday. The delegation is to be comprised of KADIN leaders and high-ranking officials of the Trade Ministry and Foreign Ministry. In the light of increasing protectionism in industrialized countries and in a bid to offset a drastic fall in its oil income, Indonesia has made concerted efforts to boost trade with socialist countries. A similar mission visited the Soviet Union and East Germany in 1984. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 6 Feb 86 HK]/12766

CSO: 4200/658

LAOS

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK040213 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 3 Feb 86

[2 February greetings message from LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to third congress of Communist Party of Cuba]

[Text] Beloved comrades, on behalf of the LPRP, the working class, and the people of Laos, we would like to extend warm salutations, wholehearted greetings, and close solidarity and sentiments to the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, and through the congress, to all communist youths, the working class, and fraternal people of Cuba.

In the past, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba with beloved and respected Comrade Fidel Castro as leader, the heroic and industrious Cuban people have successfully overcome various difficulties and obstacles and scored great victories and achievements in defending and building Cuba--the first socialist state in the western hemisphere. Under the beacon of the resolutions of the second congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban people have led their revolutionary cause to firmly march forward. Agriculture and industry have been rapidly developed and modernized with each passing day while new, outstanding steps have been achieved in the cultural and social field. The national defense potentials have been daily consolidated and strengthened. The people's living standard has been increasingly raised to an ever higher level. At the same time, the Cuban people have worthily fulfilled their international obligations toward revolutionary and progressive movements in the world.

These victories and achievements of the Cuban people have significantly contributed to the enhancement of the cohesion and the strength of the socialist community. They have served as a vigorous encouragement for the various nations in their movements to struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. They have also positively contributed to the movements of the nonaligned countries. As a result, the role and prestige of Cuba have been daily raised to a higher level in the international arena. The victories of the Cuban revolution are of special significance in the circumstances under which Cuba has to thwart the threats, provocations, and blockades of the North American imperialists.

The victories of the Cuban people are considered as victories of the correct line and leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba--a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which knows how to firmly combine the national strength with the strength of the era with the socialist system as core. The Lao people are proud and jubilant over the aforesaid victories and achievements of the fraternal Cuban people and regard those victories and achievements as our own. We are pleased to note that the time-honored friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of our two countries have been daily strengthened and developed.

On this glorious occasion, we would like once again to express profound gratitude to the party, government, and fraternal people of Cuba for having always given precious support and assistance to our Lao revolutionary cause. We wish the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba glorious success.

May the friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the LPRP and the Communist Party of Cuba and between the governments and peoples of Laos and Cuba be further strengthened and developed with each passing day!

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

[Dated] O Vientiane, 2 February 1986.

/9738
CSO: 4206/64

AID RELATIONSHIPS WITH SRV, USSR, PRK DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Dec 85 pp 2, 4

[Excerpt] During the past years, official goodwill visits by party and state Lao and Vietnamese delegations, the 1977 Joint Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in particular and also the signing of agreements of cooperation in various areas between these two countries has made the special relation and total cooperation between the states, governments and peoples of these two brotherly nations deepen and grow without limit.

Along with solidarity in their foreign policies, the two parties and governments have given mutual support in defense, security, and fighting against enemy interference in order to protect the fruits of each country's revolution. Total cooperation has expanded more in each country since the summit among the three Indochinese countries (22-23 February 1982) in Vientiane Capital. Economic cooperation committees, technical and scientific cooperation groups and more sections responsible for these tasks have been set up.

There has been mutual aid in development planning, surveying and designing production grounds, natural resource research, building plants for machinery, factories, warehouses, social service units, road and bridge construction, technical and scientific training of cadres, crossborder transportation, trade, a technical and science experts exchange program, and an educational field trip program. There have been grants and long term loans. For some programs, both countries have joined to develop, and provinces and cities have been twinned.

Each side has benefited from this cooperation. They are both interested in the quality and the results of cooperation. During these past 10 years, aid has been divided between grants, for 62 percent, and long-term loans, for 38 percent. We have sped up economic and scientific tasks, trade, crossborder transportation and technical training for cadres. A total of 177 sites for technical development have been completed, while 45 sites are being constructed. There has been cooperation in forestry research, mining, and the construction of Route 8. There has been cooperation between the two Indochinese countries of Laos and Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the construction of Route 9 and an oil pipeline from Vinh District (SRV) to Vientiane and cooperation in using Danang port. We have been developing conditions so that our country can receive aid from socialist countries in order to destroy schemes against us, to shut the door on imperialist economic influences and to defeat all reactionary movements.

Laos and Kampuchea have been successfully helping each other. Since 1975, Laos has given aid worth \$2.2 million. Kampuchea in turn has given raw rubber and powdered medicine. We trade with Kampuchea. Kampuchea exports tires, mung beans, soy beans, rubber sandals, electric irons and other goods to Laos. Laos exports coffee, plywood, fabrics, household goods and other products. There are also educational, cultural, informational, public health, sporting and art show exchanges, delegation visits, medical assistance and training for cadres. Laos has built a 30-bed hospital for Kampuchea.

Communications and transportation during 1983-1984: Cadres of both countries have been sent to different areas to oversee roads, warehouses and the transport systems between the southern provinces of Laos and the northern provinces of Kampuchea.

Kampuchea has repaired the Kanang Bridge to facilitate transportation to Laos from warehouses in Kratie District. Kampuchea has expressed its willingness to allow Laos to use Kampong Som port.

Kampuchea and Laos have signed a cooperative agreement in finance and banking aiming to expand continuously these tasks and to strengthen their special relations and cooperation.

Cooperation and aid between Laos and the Soviet Union have been gigantic, total and successful. Aid from the great party, state and Soviet people has contributed directly to the victories of the Lao revolution in each period of the liberation struggle and also during the reform and construction period over the past 10 years. Fifty project grants and loans to Laos by the Soviet Union have been made.

To the present, many projects have been completed successfully and are under way. Project grants are 95 percent completed, while loan projects are 62 percent completed. An "intersputnik" satellite radio communications system station, agricultural machinery repair garages, the Nam Ngum Bridge, and the Nam Neuna Bridge and Bridge 1 (across the Sebanhieng Rapids) are under construction, as are the Nam Kading Bridge, 800 square meters of petroleum tank farms, a petroleum pipeline line survey, a polytechnical school, a 150 bed hospital, Xieng Khouang Airport, auto repair garages, Route 9 and other road construction, five supply units, a building construction supply unit, international merchandise transport organization, a state transport organization, and auto repair garages in different provinces.

In general, all aid given by the Soviet Union to the LPDR since 1975 up to the present has been important for the revolution and for reforming the development of socialism in Laos. The Soviet Union's aid to the LPDR covers 50 percent of international aid.

12597/12859
CSOP 4206/54

HANOI HANDS OVER HERBAL MEDICINE FACTORY

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Dec 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Handing-over Ceremony for a Traditional Medicine Factory"]

[Text] In order to carry out the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the two capitals of Hanoi and Vientiane, which was signed on 4 June 1984, and also the agreement on cooperation between the public health sections of the two capitals, which was signed on 5 September 1984, Hanoi Capital sent equipment for use in producing traditional medicine in Vientiane Capital to the sections that produce tonics, medicinal powder, and medicinal syrup. The medical materials supply company in Hanoi Capital helped in buying, transporting, installing, and guiding in tests for primary production. The construction of the medicine factory was completed in mid-November 1985.

A ceremony was held on the morning of 13 December in the traditional medicine factory to hand over the factory officially. Mr Nguyen Hung Huu, chief of the medical materials supply company in Hanoi Capital, represented the public health service of Hanoi Capital in signing the paper to hand the factory over, and Dr Siboulommavong, assistant chief of the Vientiane Capital public health service, signed to accept the factory in the presence of Dr Siho Bannavong, assistant chairman of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee; Mrs Outha Ki, chief of the public health service in Vientiane Capital; and a number of other cadres concerned.

Mr Nguyen Dinh Hiep represented the party committee and the Hanoi Capital People's Committee in Vientiane Capital and his team were also honored attendants.

This traditional medicine factory in Vientiane Capital is the first medicine factory, and it is one of the projects in cooperation between the two capitals, Vientiane and Hanoi, in the 1985 cooperation plan.

9884/12790
CSO: 4206/50

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ADDRESSES VIENTIANE MEETING

BK011429 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] The committee in charge of parading in Vientiane municipality held a ceremony at Vientiane theater on the afternoon of 25 January to review experience and evaluate the results of the parade organized to display achievements of cadres and workers from various services in the municipality on the occasion of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the 2 December National Day. Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality, attended the ceremony.

On this occasion, Sisavat Keobounphan addressed the gathering. He wholeheartedly praised and hailed the outstanding achievements of cadres, workers, students, and children in participating in the National Day activities, thus contributing to making the celebrations joyful and bringing pleasure to the masses and local and foreign guests.

Sisavat Keobounphan also pointed out the special aspects and important significance of 1986--the 1st year for the implementation of the second 5-year state plan and the year in which the entire party, army, and people will compete to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. As the enemies of the Lao revolution--the imperialists, the expansionists, and their reactionary stooges--will continue to sabotage Laos in all respects, the Lao people must unite as one and stand ready to completely smash all their schemes. In addition to carrying out the national defense and public security work, Sisavat Keobounphan called on everyone to pay attention to the economic work and to improve living conditions by engaging in farming and animal raising and by building family economy. He also called for improvement in the educational, cultural, and public health work, thus contributing to making Vientiane a socialist capital with political stability, national defense strength, economic prosperity, and with social and cultural progresses.

/9738

CSO: 4206/64

GROWTH OF CHEMICAL COMBAT FORCES DISCUSSED

BK051407 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Feature: "The Building and Growth of the Chemical Combat Units"]

[Summary] "The first chemical combat unit was established in the historic stronghold of Viangsai District on 28 July 1966 during the national liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their traitorous henchmen. At first, it was only a company of 63 cadres and combatants under the command of Comrade (Vison Sai-gnavong)."

The unit sent its forces to operate on many battlefields, such as in Sam Neua, Xieng Khouang, and the central and southern regions "to carry out the duty of neutralizing poisonous chemicals and gas and to destroy any poisonous elements used by the enemies."

The chemical combat unit also played a significant role in fighting the enemy forces. They directly confronted and fought the enemies face to face. "Not only did they carry out the duty of neutralizing poisonous gas and chemicals used by the enemy to save the lives of our forces, but they also became another important fire power by assisting infantrymen to burn down the nests of the enemy. For example in certain fierce fightings, namely the Samakkhi Operation and the Kou Kiat Operation in Xieng Khouang Province, the Lamson-719 Operation in the central region, and the operation to liberate Thateng in southern Laos, our chemical combat unit contributed to defeating the enemy."

After engaging in many combat tests in actual fighting, the chemical combat unit continued to consolidate its strength and to grow stronger. Throughout the period of the national liberation struggle against the "U.S. imperialists and their traitorous henchmen, the unit produced a number of heroic cadres and combatants, such as Comrade Phanthavit, Comrade Phommali, Comrade Phonsai, and Comrade Soukan."

Following the liberation of the country in the past 10 years, the chemical combat unit has been consolidated and strengthened in all fields. At present, many chemical combat units have been set up. Their technical cadres and commanders have received sound education and training to raise

their capabilities in all spheres. "Several batches of advanced and intermediate-level technical specialists have been trained, thus increasing the strength of and becoming an important asset in consolidating their combat units. Cadres and combatants in these units are capable of utilizing equipment, vehicles, and modern auxiliary weapons in their specialized field. At present, the units are able to analyze and identify any poisonous chemicals used by the enemies, thereby providing adequate specialized knowledge and service to other combat units in our army in a timely manner to prevent and neutralize poisonous weapons used by the enemies."

Over the past 10 years, these units have conducted analyses of poisonous elements used by the enemies on 58 occasions. In addition, they have also organized seminars on preventive measures against poisonous weapons at various units, offices, and schools in the army on 37 occasions.

In recognition of their achievements in the past 10 years, the units have been awarded one second class heroic order and one third class labor order.

/9738
CSO: 4206/64

DOMESTIC TRADE OFFICIAL WRITES ON NEW ECONOMIC INCENTIVES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Dec 85 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Economic Reform"]

[Excerpt] Our domestic economic management has not been following the newly issued business regulations. The organization, the administration and the planned economy are basically a shared partnership and are heavily subsidized by the high level. Management in companies are not independent. Attention is not being paid to the three forms of business administration (the economic situation, training and education for workers, and management).

Since the Council of Ministers' Resolution 061/LPDR, dated 18 September 1984, and after the 9-17 July 1985 trade and banking conference, domestic trading companies have been reformed step by step to conform to socialist economic management. During the last 6 months of 1985, the Ministry of Commerce gradually delegated to companies to take charge. According to the new regulations, there are many things that cannot yet be done, primarily matters involving duties and the rights of state enterprises. But we are taking charge in many tasks; for example, fixing prices, planning, selling and buying merchandise, distribution stores and sales and purchase contracts.

In the future, domestic trading companies will follow regulations completely. Before we can follow these regulations, to be realistic, we must first follow these procedures:

The first step is to educate and train cadres and workers along with mass organizations (trade unions, the Lao Patriotic Women's Association, the LPRYU) within our companies to absorb and clearly understand these regulations.

The second step is to improve the structure of organizations, have the correct amount of manpower, and develop and materialize economic and social management within companies to correspond with regulations. We must change monopoly trade and we must have basic socialist economic management by changing business planning and having definite trade contracts, and we must be absolutely independent.

12597/12859
CSO: 4206/54

'TALK' CRITICIZES KISSINGER VISIT TO THAILAND

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Dec 85 p 3

[Text] This past November, Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state during the Nixon administration who waged very aggressive warfare in Indochina, visited Thailand for 3 days. He also paid a traditional visit to the Thai-Kampuchean border, which Thailand has made into a tourist attraction.

As soon as he arrived in Thailand, he publicly announced that he was not involved in [as published] as rumored. But he ordered Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to eliminate Kriangsak Chamanan, because he was the ring leader of the aborted 9 October coup.

We do not know whether it was coincidental that his denial coincided with a report in the 22 November issue of ASIA WEEK magazine that during his latest visit to the United States, Gen Prem Tinsulanon had met and talked with Mr Kissinger and that Mr Kissinger had suggested that Gen Prem look for a legal way to eliminate General Kriangsak.

This was the news before Kissinger's visit to Thailand. But after his return to the United States, he changed the news.

An undisclosed source claimed in an article in the Sunday 1 November issue of MATICHON that Mr Kissinger had met with high level Thai economic officials and brought up various issues for broad discussions on not only the trade problem between the United States and Thailand but on the important issue of sounding out opinion about the return of U.S. bases to Thailand. This article pointed out further that Mr Kissinger had answered questions about whether there must be discussions and negotiations with allies, particularly the countries that had signed the Manila Pact Treaty, if U.S. bases are moved from the Philippines to Thailand. (It is publicly known that Thailand is one of the countries that signed that treaty).

Nevertheless, the undisclosed Thai news source explained that the United States is sounding out the opinions of Thai people of every level about this matter.

Therefore, we can say that either the official and behind-the-scenes visit of Mr Kissinger has revealed that the United States always wants to create problems, confusion, and tensions in this region by relying entirely on reactionary groups in Thai power circles for support as obedient colleagues.

12597/12859
CSO: 4206/54

COLUMN WARNS AGAINST POSTAL VIOLATIONS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Dec 85 p 2

["Conversation with the editor" column: "How Can We Send Letters to Our Relatives?"]

[Excerpt] [Answer] You first must have the correct address for the person you are writing to. If it is not correct, the letter will not reach them. You should send it via the post office, which can be done in many ways. You should certainly register your letter to make sure it is delivered.

Many people do not know how to send a letter. For example, they use the wrong address for the sendee or the address is not clear and they do not give the sender's address. For example, in your letter the sender's address was not shown in detail. Writing the sender's address makes sure that the letter will be returned whenever the sendee does not receive the letter.

Another thing that is being done by many people which is not correct is that when they receive a letter they open it even though it is not theirs. This is illegal and may be punished. Those who surreptitiously read a letter that is not theirs must watch out, because if the owner of the letter files a legal suit against them they will be punished by the provisions of international law.

2. Sometimes a person receives a letter which is not for him and the person to whom the envelope is addressed is not there, and he ignores the letter. The proper thing to do is to return the letter to the post office. This is what should be done according to international regulations. When the post office sees it, it will return it to the sender so he will know that the intended recipient is no longer at that address.

On this occasion I would like to say to those who do not understand that by doing it this way we will be adhering to the regulations and applying them. We make sure the work is done and that it is effective and accurate, reflects our educational level, etc.

Many people in the past have taken this matter lightly, and it has happened many times even in my office. Even though we have talked about it, the habit still remains, and I do not know why since they are neither stupid nor careless.

However, I conclude that such people have very few social manners. Some of them have a very low educational level. I think we must teach them gradually and little by little to pull them back to the regulations in order to insure our work in the future.

COLUMN WARNS AGAINST CULTURAL VICES, THAI VIDEOS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Dec 85 p 2

["Talk" by Sengsouli Sonsoulin: "Resist the Degenerate Culture"]

[Excerpt] Since Liberation the city of Vientiane has been the first line of defense for the nation. It has become the center of the fierce struggle between the two paths over "who will conquer whom." The enemy is always hoping to destroy our revolution. For example, it sent spies to watch and cause unrest in our capital in many different ways. In the area of culture in past years it has been noticed that the enemy has infiltrated various art, literature, and entertainment groups. It has also infiltrated the ranks of the young people: holding festivals, giving alms, and working to make money are widespread; prostitution is secretly encouraged; there is dancing, which is inconsistent with nation building; etc. These things are done without limit night and day without regard to regulations, to the damage caused to the beautiful culture of our nation, or to the deterioration caused in other areas.

In addition a bad group of people have slipped in with obscene pictures, novels, newspapers, music cassettes, Thai songs, and video tapes of Thai television programs to be used as propaganda to poison the young people and children so that they will become lazy and not study. A number of people are still deceived into superstitions and other things, which weakens our nation's beautiful culture. Therefore in order to eliminate the vestiges of the old degenerate culture, everyone must demonstrate a collective mastery because cultural activities are broad-based and complex and are interwoven with all other activities. It is therefore essential that everyone understand this well, and each organization must demonstrate its mastery in transforming and building our culture and in steadily eliminating all remnants of the degenerate culture and society of the old regime still present in Vientiane City. In addition, it is essential to block the inroads of culture from degenerate, reactionary societies and the infiltration of foreign cultures which are contrary to our worthy customs and moral precepts and also to the policy of the party and state.

At the same time it is essential to promote and expand our beautiful national culture and eliminate that culture which is out of date so that socialist culture, which is the kind we Lao desire, will steadily grow.

Everyone should demonstrate his collective mastery in supporting our social and political system. Every movement and action must be orderly and neat: for example, get involved in beautification; put your house, office, your garden, and sidewalk; do not make a mess of various public places; and converse politely; the setting up of stalls to sell small items along sidewalks must be abolished. This should be done for the order and beauty appropriate for a nation's capital. In addition, we the inhabitants of the capital of Vientiane should be the masters of every area of activity in order to strive together for results to welcome the first party congress of Vientiane City, which is coming up, so that it will be exciting and bright.

8149/8918
CSO: 4206/53

COLUMN DESCRIBES DEATH BENEFIT PROCEDURES

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Dec 85 p 2

["Conversations with the Editor": "Support Payments"]

[Excerpt] (1) This concerns the support payments of cadres who have died while subject to the new salary system (the system of the new administration). Are they subject to the new salary system or the old?

(2) Will these payments be made to the wife and children or to the parents of the person involved (in case neither the parents nor the wife and children have died).

We hope that the editor will help clear this up and let us know.

From Khamsuan Nanthavong

(1) When speaking of resolutions, orders, or work systems, if a new one is introduced to improve on an old one, this means that the old one is not appropriate for the new situation, and for this reason the new resolutions and orders abrogate the old. Therefore in the comrade's question lies the answer, as will be immediately apparent: use the new system automatically.

(2) A person's right to receive support payments depends on assignment of benefits. The recipients might be the parents, the wife and children, or brothers and sisters. It could be anyone. If there is no will, an organization will examine and proceed according to the law. This problem directly involves the departments of policy, administration, work, and salary; they will explain it to you in detail.

Thank you and goodbye.

8149/8918
CSO: 4206/53

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE RICE HARVEST--After striving hard to harvest and take care of the rice crop from the beginning of October until December, the farmers and members of various agricultural cooperatives around Vientiane City completed the harvest and cultivation of their rice crop. The area of rice transplanted throughout Vientiane City this production season amounted to a total of more than 3,600 hectares. The average production capability was 2.49 tons per hectare, which was 94 percent of planned production. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20 Dec 85 p 1] 8149/8918

POWDERED COFFEE PRODUCTION--From the beginning of January until the end of November of this year the cadres and workers at the coffee powder factory of Vientiane, which is affiliated with the Industry, Handicrafts, and Forest Service of Vientiane City, set out to carry out their specialized task and to do a good job of producing a product to serve society in their factory. For example, they were able to produce a total of 14.82 tons of coffee powder and of this amount 13.806 tons were No 1 coffee powder. This is 4 percent less than the plan. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20 Dec 85 pp 1, 2] 8149/8918

STORE OPENING, KIP VALUE--On the morning of 29 November at the general merchandise store of the morning market, the trading company of Vientiane City held a ceremony officially opening the general merchandise store. More than 70 of the cadres and workers in the store joined in. Honored participants in the ceremony included Mr Khambou Sounisai, a member of the party Central Committee and president of the administrative committee of Vientiane City, and Mr Sui Vansi, a decoration expert from the trading company of Hanoi who had come to help Vientiane City. The construction of this general merchandise store started on 16 September 1985 and was basically complete by 26 November 1985. The total construction cost was more than 9 million kip, which is equivalent to \$23,927.47 in foreign exchange. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 30 Nov 85 pp 1, 4] 8149/8918

VIENTIANE COOPERATIVE TOTALS--In order that the directives of the party committee and administrative committee of Vientiane City be carried out, the agricultural cooperatives branch of Vientiane City organized more cooperatives. After this year's organizational activity, Vientiane City had a total of 187 agricultural cooperatives. This is an increase of 67 cooperatives over 1984. These cooperatives include 6,500 families and 41,580 people and of these 21,651 are male and 19,922 are female. Primary labor totals 16,288 people, of

whom 8,197 are male and 8,091 are female. The area of rice land in these co-operatives now totals 7,736.477 hectares; of this area, 3,020.6 hectares are cultivated with dry field rice. During the production season this year rice production for the agricultural cooperatives totaled 25,030.24 kg when averaged, a member would receive a share of 598 kg. This result was sufficient to fulfill the planned goal. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 25 Dec 85 p 1] 8149/8918

SAYABOURY ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRAINING--The anti-aircraft unit of Sayaboury Province has been studying military science and tactics from the beginning of July until now and has completed two stages or 70 percent of the course. The men and officers throughout the anti-aircraft unit put a great deal of effort into their training. After being trained in theory, in disassembling and assembling the weapons and in aiming, they went on to actual practice. Even when they encountered difficulties because of the different cultural levels of the students, the patience of the instructors and students enabled the training to achieve the planned goals, overcome the difficulties, and steadily complete the training program. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 26 Dec 85 pp A5, 6] 8149/8918

AID TO SRV PROVINCE--According to an information source in Oudomsai Province the party committee and administrative committee of Oudomsai Province recently sent food and necessities valued at more than 300,000 kip to help the people of Ha Son Binh Province in the SRV who had suffered from flooding in the last rainy season. These supplies included more than 5 tons of milled white rice, garments, and many kinds of household items. It is felt that the assistance which the people of Oudomsai Province sent to help the people of our ally, Ha Son Binh Province, In the SRV, although not a large amount, would nevertheless show our sincerity and concern in the spirit of the deducted rice and the divided vegetables; this will increase the special solidarity in struggle between the people of the two allied provinces and especially between the people of the two nations, Laos and Vietnam, and will in general make it more durable. [Text] [Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 28 Dec 85 pp A4, 5] 8149/8918

TRADE UNION ANNIVERSARY--On the afternoon of 31 January the Central Committee of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions opened a photo exhibition in Vientiane to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the federation. Present at the opening ceremony was Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council. [Excerpt] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Feb 86 BK] /9738

TRADE UNION RALLY--Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0500 GMT on 1 February carries an 8.5-minute report on a rally held at the Vientiane theater on 1 February to mark the 30th anniversary of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions. The report says that "over 1,000 representatives of workers from various organizations and offices attached to the party Central Committee in Vientiane municipality attended the rally. Attending the rally as honored guests were Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; members of the party Central Committee; alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; representatives of mass organizations; and several guests." [Editorial Report] /9738

WFDY DELEGATION DEPARTURE--On the morning of 1 February, the WFDY delegation led by Comrade Vilmos Cbovveny, secretary general of the organization, returned home after ending a 4-day visit to Laos. During its stay, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR. It also called on Comrade Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, and visited various factories and plants and some historical sites in Vientiane municipality. A joint communique on the delegation's visit to Laos was issued. On hand to see the delegation off were Comrade Phandouang Kitvongsa, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee, and some cadres concerned. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Feb 86 BK] /9738

WFDY DELEGATION VISIT--Vientiane, February 1 (OANA-KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party CC and minister for foreign affairs, received here yesterday a delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] led by its Secretary General Vilmos Cbovveny. During the meeting, P. Sipaseut said the visit of the delegation here would further enhance friendship between the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union and the WFDY in the joint struggle for peace in the world. He informed the delegation about the 12th conference of the Indochinese foreign minister which was held here on January 23-24 and the economic construction in Laos. The WFDY delegation arrived here on January 28 and left here today. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 1 Feb 86 BK]/12766

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ADDRESSES CONFERENCE--Vientiane, February 4, (KPL)--Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the party CC in charge of the party and state organizational and control work, talked to the national conference of the party and state control committee at its closing ceremony on February [no date as received], after 10 days of sitting. The Lao leader highly assessed the active contributions of the personnel of the party and state control committee in their motivating and social building work. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 4 Feb 86 BK]/12766

MEDALS CONFERRED ON CUBAN LEADERS--Vientiane, February 4 (OANA-KPL)--The People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR has conferred, by a decree, Lao national high medals and orders to Cuban leaders. The decree published today by the Lao leading newspaper PASASON stipulates that two national highest gold medal orders are to be awarded to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CPC [Cuban Communist Party] CC, [president of the Council of State and the Council of] Ministers, and Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the CPC CC, vice-president of the State Council, and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. Itsala orders of first class, also ranking among national higher orders, are to be conferred to Juan Almeida Bosque, Politburo member of the CPC CC, chairman of the Control Committee of the Foreign Relations Department of the CPC CC; Rene Rodriguez Cruz, member of the CPC CC, president of the Cuban Friendship Institute With Foreign Countries; Dr Jorge Valdes Alderregua Brito, president of the Cuba-Laos Friendship Association. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 4 Feb 86 BK]/12766

HO CHI MINH CITY-AIDED FACTORY--In implementing the agreement on cooperation and friendship between the LPDR and the SRV and also Vientiane Capital and Ho Chi Minh City, which was jointly signed on the morning of 9 December, Comrade Southin, chief of the board of directors of the plastics plant of the industry, manufacturing, and forestry section in Vientiane Capital, told us that the construction of this first plastics plant in Vientiane Capital, which began on 20 April 1985 with aid from Ho Chi Minh City in the SRV, is now 80 percent complete. It will produce oil bottles, dishes, bowls, buckets, large and small plastic ropes, and much more. The cost of construction totals more than 10 million kip. Comrade Southin added that now the Lao workers, cadres, and government employees along with experts from neighboring Vietnam are putting all of their effort into rushing to complete the factory as expected so that it will be able to create products to serve the masses throughout Vientiane Capital in the near future. This is done in order to take part in scoring achievements for the upcoming congress of the party committee in Vientiane Capital. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Dec 85 pp 1, 4] 9884/12790

COLUMN CLARIFIES WAGE POLICY--[Question] Are the wages paid to workers given on the basis of whether the work is light or heavy, or do they depend on the salary level? In some places they still pay wages using a basic salary level. [Answer] The wage policy clearly indicates that overtime pay is based on the basic salary level. For example, those whose work involves chemicals and who must use their brains to figure things out and those whose work involves risk, danger, etc. will receive more pay than those whose work is ordinary. (Please study the finance section for details.) It is true that for wages based on salary, for example, the high, middle and basic levels receive more or less according to individual responsibility. This is because the responsibility for such level is different. For example, the high level has more responsibility than the middle level, and the middle level has more responsibility than the basic level. [Excerpt] ["Conversation with the editor" column] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Dec 85 pp 2, 4] 9884/12790

IDENTITY CARDS REQUIRED--[Question] I have heard that the masses who will be going to the celebration of the Pha That Louang Festival and the upcoming National Day celebration will have to carry ID cards with them. What about those who do not have ID cards? And what about those who will be coming from the rural areas and other districts around Vientiane Capital? Will they be able to get in if they do not have ID cards? [Answer] The Pha That Louang Festival and the National Day celebration have passed, but we still have market fairs. Feel free to come. It is easy to come in the daytime. As for ID cards, you should carry them with you at all times because the authorities must do their duty to maintain security and safety. For those who live outside in the rural areas, they should get ready to hand in their address certificate to the authorities concerned to be signed and stamped and to have their photo pasted in. This can be used on a temporary basis while they are waiting for their ID cards. [Excerpts] ['Conversation with the editor' column: "Do We Have To Have ID Cards?"] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Dec 85 p 2] 9884/12790

CSO: 4206/50

RELIGIOUS ISSUES THREATEN PEACE: MUSA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Jan 86 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. -- Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today the country is now facing what he termed the 'third challenge' in its history — that of the blatant abuse of religion for political ends.

He said the country had succeeded in meeting its first challenge, the communist terrorist threat, and the second challenge, the exploitation of racial sentiments which resulted in the 1969 May 13 incident.

"What we are seeing now is religion coming into play in the country's political system," he said in a briefing to senior local journalists and foreign correspondents as a follow-up to the screening of the Memali incident by TV Malaysia last night.

Fourteen civilians, including self-styled religious leader Ibrahim Libya, and four policemen were killed in the Nov 19 incident when police carried out an operation to arrest several wanted men in remote Kampung Memali in Baling district, Kedah.

Datuk Musa said the misuse of religion for political gain was a new phenomenon to the country but one which was "serious and as dangerous, if not more dangerous" than the exploitation of racial feelings which led to the outbreak of the May 13 violence.

Giving an analysis of what had led to the Memali incident, the Deputy Prime Minister said PAS leaders had been doubling up as religious

leaders or *Tok Guru* to exploit gullible kampung folk for their own political ends.

"These *Tok Gurus* are not really *Tok Gurus* but political leaders," he said.

"Guided by the so-called 'amanat haji hadi' (PAS vice president Haji Abdul Hadi Awang), they work up the people to oppose the Government," Datuk Musa said.

Restraint

"They claim that it is jihad (holy war) to oppose the Government which they brand as 'kafir'.

"And they tell the people that if they (the people) die, they will die a 'syahid' death (death in the defence of Islam and thus a guaranteed place in heaven)."

Datuk Musa said the so-called 'amanat haji hadi' beckoned with "believe you me that when you oppose Umno/the Government, it is jihad believe you me that if you die, you die syahid."

"There are many of these so-called *Tok*

Gurus out there, all capable of inciting the kind of violence that we have witnessed in Baling," said Datuk Musa, who is also Home Affairs Minister.

He said the Government had long been aware of the activities of these people, since the emergence of the 'two imam' phenomenon (the holding of prayers in one mosque or madrasah with a section of the congregation following one imam and the other section led by another imam at the same time) but had exercised restraint to avoid the eruption of violence.

The Government was also fully aware of the special relationship between the *Tok Guru* and *murid* (teacher-students) in the kampong.

In the Memali incident police exercised restraint even when two policemen were shot and killed.

Datuk Musa said it was not true that poverty and lack of development were the root cause of the Memali incident as alleged by certain quarters.

In fact, he said, it was because of the development and progress that the Government had

brought about that negated it being made a political issue.

"So they resort to the exploitation of religion," Datuk Musa.

Prevention

PAS leaders, he added, had in fact been instigating the people not to accept development saying that it was coming from a *kafir* Government.

"If the people do not want development, development cannot take place," he said.

"And in PAS areas, they are not interested in development."

The Deputy Prime Minister said he for one would like to bring greater development to PAS-dominated areas, "in fact the more 'PAS' the area, the more development I would like to bring."

Datuk Musa said the Government was taking follow-up action to prevent a recurrence of the Memali incident.

He however declined to go into details.

Datuk Musa had briefed the Press on the incident a day after the incident occurred. — Bernama

/9274

CSO: 4200/655

BORDER PROBLEMS WITH THAILAND EXAMINED

Penang THE STAR in English 14 Jan 86 p 9

[Article by Maria Samad]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — The General Border Committee will be 20 on Friday, when the officials from both Malaysia and Thailand meet again to discuss security measures along the common border.

At previous meetings, problems have been worked out and the plan of action agreed to in the normal diplomatic and tactful way.

It will be no different this time.

The emphasis has always been on combating the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and its terrorist activities. Their movements have been restricted in the border areas and the threat contained.

But over the years new threats have emerged -- the drug menace and smuggling of firearms.

And it is for this reason that there is a growing feeling that the scope of the General Border Committee (GBC) should be widened to include the two new major problems.

However, in this, they are faced with the problem that the Thais do not regard firearm and drug smuggling as falling within the scope of the GBC.

They viewed these more as an internal problem of the Malaysians and not under the category of "common enemy" as defined under the GBC agreement.

Observers said the Malaysians feel that while Thailand's efforts in combating the CPM should be appreciated, more could be done.

The Thai security forces, the observers said, are more inclined to concentrate on the threat from the north -- incursions from the Vietnamese forces and the insurgency threat from the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

The CPT is active mainly in the north.

In south Thailand, Bangkok is preoccupied with the separatist movement, the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (Pulo).

They regard the CPM problem more as a Malaysian problem. Although the CPM has its sanctuaries in south Thailand, concentrating mainly in the Yala province along the Betong salient, they seldom engage in combat with the Thai forces.

This is because the ultimate aim of the CPM is "the liberation of Malaya."

Harassed by the CPT,

Vietnamese and the Pulo, the Thai security forces have tended to allow the CPM problem to slide into the background and there is only nominal resistance against them.

Similarly, while the Malaysians are increasingly worried about the increase in firearm and drugs smuggling from Thailand into Malaysia, Bangkok with its focus on the threat from the North, has had little time to co-operate and work against this.

Thai authorities had repeatedly said that their Government could not build a very strong security force in the Betong area because of economic constraints.

The Malaysians, on the other hand, feel that the drug and firearm problem should be tackled at the

source as it poses a potential threat to both countries.

Drugs are mainly brought in from the Golden Triangle where the Shan Hill tribes, led by Khun Sa, has started a lucrative trade.

The Thais are reluctant to open up another front to stop Khun Sa's army when already faced by the Vietnamese and CPV threat.

And Malaysian officials have already determined that 90 per cent of arms used in robberies here are smuggled in from Thailand.

The observers say that the Malaysians believe the drug problem, which has been brought to the international forum by the country, should be viewed as a joint problem by its neighbour and Asean ally, Thailand.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who will be heading the Malaysian side at Friday's talks, has already taken the drug problem to the international level, the United Nations.

The Malaysians feel the issue should therefore be brought within the purview of the GBC.

Malaysia's concern over the drug problem is understandable in view of the large seizure of drugs by the Malaysian authorities in the last two years.

Although the amount of drugs (raw opium, processed opium, morphine and heroin) seized decreased from 2,899.4kg in 1984 to 1,577.6kg last year, the amount of pills seized increased from 2,005kg to 32,693kg over the same period.

The feeling among the Malaysian officials is that there is a need for Thailand to enact effective drug laws laws including conspiracy and assets seizure laws to discourage the major traffickers in Thailand.

The Thai Government also needs to better understand the importance of ending the hill tribes' tradition of consuming opium.

The observers believe that Thai-Malaysian friendship could be affected if meaningful initiatives against opium production and drug trafficking are not taken.

They said that while Malaysia recognised that the Thais had committed resources and manpower to the drug problem, "much remained to be done."

Co-operation between the two countries has been carried out bilaterally between the respective police force.

The Thais would give tip-offs to the Malaysian authorities and "leave it to us to arrest the traffickers where they could be dealt with harshly," an observer said.

In Malaysia the penalty for possession of 15gm or more is the mandatory death sentence whereas in Thailand sentencing for drug trafficking is left to the discretion of the judge depending on the pleas of the accused.

A maximum penalty of life imprisonment or death could be handed down in any case involving over 100gm.

It was reported that five per cent of the poppy grown in the Golden Triangle — the area bordering Thailand, Burma and Laos — comes from Thailand, five per cent from Laos and 90 per cent from Burma.

Opium is converted to heroin in the border areas, moved through northern Thailand to Bangkok for distribution world-wide. Opium is also moved to Malaysia for conversion into heroin.

Observers said what they wish to see is a political commitment on the part of the Thai authorities.

Many feel that the lack of commitment is due to the lucrative nature of the "processing" of opium which is done in Thailand itself.

Malaysia, on its part, wants to impress upon the Thais that the problems of drug and firearm smuggling are very much their problem too, the observers said.

It is also increasingly worried over the smuggling of firearms into the country.

It was reported that 60 per cent of firearms used in robberies in Malaysia were smuggled from south Thailand through Padang Besar, Kuala Perlis and the west coast.

The increasing number of firearms seized over the last four years were found to be smuggled weapons, some of them home-made, from Thailand. Observers said this is a direct result of the inadequate legislation in the neighbouring country.

Last year, the Malaysian authorities seized 116 assorted firearms including M16, pistols and shotguns. This compares with 80 in 1984, 94 in 1983 and 70 in 1982.

They represented only 30 per cent of the firearms that could be traced in the country, they said.

They said that some of the firearms were smuggled in parts.

The Malaysian Government in an effort to curb communist infiltration and smuggling has built a \$43 million retaining wall and stationed nine battalions along the border.

"But what is needed is co-operation from the Thai side," they said.

Both countries value the measures adopted by the committee which is responsible for overseeing security and other aspects of bilateral co-operation along their common border for joint action against the communists.

Malaysia which has been fighting the communists since 1948 had taken early cognisance of this fact and has given priority to the implementation of socio-economic plans.

Measures for joint action between Malaysia and Thailand were finalised at the GBC meeting in July 1976 and the meeting marked a new era of co-operation between the two countries.

Under the agreement, Thailand allows the Malaysian armed forces to cross the border right up to the communist sanctuaries.

In the first Malaysia-Thai combined operation *Daoyai Musnah* in January 1977, it was found that there were between 3,000 and 3,500 communists operating along the border.

But since then, certain quarters have expressed some reservations about the progress of Malaysian-Thai efforts in eliminating the communist threat.

The war, after all, has been going on for 30 years.

Observers said that Malaysia believed the solution to the problem was in recognising "its real source and the earnestness with which both sides endeavour to tackle the problem."

PAS TO CONTEST NATIONAL ELECTION ALONE

Penang THE STAR in English 2 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Zainal Epi]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. -- PAS will go it alone in the coming general election, party information chief Ustaz Nakhaie Haji Ahmad said today.

He said the party did not want any electoral understanding with other opposition parties.

He said PAS believed in developing long-term support based on understanding and therefore did not want to be "opportunistic" by joining hands with other opposition parties.

"That is why we hold dialogues and symposiums for the people so that they know what they are voting for and not just base it on emotions of dissatisfaction against the Government," he added.

Ustaz Nakhaie, who is also the party vice-president, was commenting on a statement by DAP deputy chairman Karpal Singh that if DAP, PAS and Parti Socialis Rakyat Malaysia (PSRM) formed an opposition front, they could topple the Barisan Nasional Government.

PSRM welcomed the proposal and said that a meeting should be held to find a common ground for them in the election.

And the Socialis Democratic Party (SDP) said recently that it was holding informal talks with PSRM on a possible electoral pact.

Ustaz Nakhaie said PAS was not interested in this pact because "our principle is that the people must know what they are voting for."

"The people must understand their own needs and struggles and only then, victory has its meaning," he added.

He said, however, PAS

would still want to meet Chinese-based parties so that they could better understand each other.

He said PAS was planning to call the DAP, MCA and Gerakan for discussions soon to discuss national issues and issues concerning the Chinese community.

He added that these meetings would also give PAS the opportunity to explain its principles and struggles, particularly in response to Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam's statement on the party.

Datuk Musa, Hitam had warned the non-Malays and non-Muslims on Sunday that PAS would unleash "atrocities and oppression" if it came to power.

He added that PAS was prepared to use violence and would not be scared to declare war against them.

Datuk Musa had said PAS leaders used words such as *berjihad*, *mati syahid* and *tok guru* in opposing the Government and as such it was good if the non-Malays understood their meanings.

Ustaz Nakhaie said Datuk Musa confused the non-Muslims and non-Malays when he gave the meaning of *jihad*.

He said because of this that PAS wanted to have dialogues with all the Chinese-based parties to explain the meaning in its right perspective.

"To PAS, *jihad* means struggle -- to struggle in Islamic ways and to practise Islamic principles.

"*Jihad* does not mean one has to carry arms and kill.

"*Jihad* in its true meaning is to give one's utmost effort to fight for one's principles, and in the case of PAS, for Islamic principles, justice, freedom and others," he added.

MCA-GERAKAN JOINT BODY TO MEET

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 6 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Calvin Goh]

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. —
The MCA-Gerakan joint
council is expected to meet
later this month to chart a
course for full co-operation.**

It will be the council's first meeting since its establishment last year while the MCA was embroiled in its 20-month crisis.

The fresh initiative, aimed at reviving the council, is being taken by the new MCA president, Mr Tan Koon Swan, who today announced his party's representatives to the joint body at a Press conference.

In addition to Mr Tan, the other MCA representatives will be deputy president Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik, Datuk Lee Kim Sai, Youth chairman Senator Kee Yong Wee and Wanita chief Miss Teng Gaik Kwan.

The Gerakan's representatives will be its president, Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, deputy president Datuk Paul Leong, vice-president Jahn Gurusamy, secretary-general Kerk Choo Ting and central committee member Dr Goh Cheng Teik.

In its determination to ensure the success of this "maximum co-operation" concept, the MCA has also taken the unprecedented step of directing the entire party membership to co-operate with the Gerakan.

Mr Tan said today the directive would be sent to all State committees, divisions and branches.

He said the more-than 399,000 MCA members at all levels would also be told to stop "squabbling" with the Gerakan.

Failure to do so would tantamount to breach of party discipline, he added after chairing his second central committee meeting at the MCA headquarters.

Mr Tan said today's four-hour central committee meeting endorsed the recent decision of the party's presidential council on co-operation with the Gerakan.

Referred to a statement yesterday by Gerakan president Datuk Dr Lim that his party was prepared to merge with the MCA to form a new party with a "new and democratic" constitution and "a new spirit", Mr Tan said the MCA would take things step by step.

He said the first step was to ensure co-operation with the Gerakan.

The question of a possible merger of the two parties, he said, was "a long-term step."

Mr Tan also said he still had not had any re-

sponse from former acting party president Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan to his offer of a central committee seat.

However, the other five non-Koon Swan group members — Datuk Mak Hon Kam, Datuk Chin Hon Ngian, Datuk Tee Cheng York, Datuk Wong Seng Chow and Datuk Tan Tlew Bok — had accepted the invitation to serve in the central committee.

Datuk Lee Kim Sai, who was also present at the Press conference, said that Datuk Wong and Datuk Tee attended today's meeting.

He added that Datuk Mak and Datuk Chin were overseas while Datuk Tan sent his apologies for not being able to attend the meeting.

Today's meeting also decided to set up an election steering committee at national level.

The committee, headed by Datuk Lee, will start preparations for the general election.

The procedures for setting up similar committees at State and divisional levels were also decided on.

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CSO: 4200/655

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS FOREIGN TRADE TIES WITH POLAND, BELGIUM

BK031153 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Malaysia continues to strengthen its trade, economic, and cultural ties with all nations irrespective of their social systems. The 4-day visit to Malaysia by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland, Mr Jan Majewski, is the most recent manifestation of Malaysia's cordial relations with other members of the international community.

The Polish deputy foreign minister's visit has special significance as Poland is currently Malaysia's second largest trading partner after the Soviet Union among the Eastern-bloc countries. In 1983, bilateral trade amounted to 87 million ringgit with the trade imbalance of 26 million ringgit in Poland's favor. In 1984, total volume of trade had increased to 156 million ringgit, while the imbalance escalated to 37 million ringgit. The Polish Government is interested in narrowing down its trade surplus with Malaysia. A number of proposals for achieving this objective were mooted in talks between the Polish and Malaysian negotiating teams.

Poland buys Malaysia's staple export commodities such as natural rubber, palm oil, and tin. At present, the rubber is purchased through the London rubber market, but there is no reason why this practice should not be discontinued and direct purchases be brought (?into effect).

The new established countertrade agreement could be adopted. [passage indistinct] There is every likelihood of more rubber, tin, and palm oil being purchased by Poland.

Malaysians were delighted to learn that the deputy foreign minister had expressed considerable interest in the Malaysian motorcar--the Proton Saga-- and that Poland may consider buying the vehicle after discussions with the manufacturing corporation.

Malaysia's relations with Poland are based on the principles of mutual respect, noninterference in the internal affairs of the other country, and [word indistinct] for world peace and disarmament. There is no doubt that following the Polish deputy foreign minister's visit relations between the two countries will continue to develop on cordial lines and will give rise to a greater volume of goods and services being exchanged.

In a few days' time, yet another event will highlight the Malaysian policy reaching out to all parties that are interested in trade and economic ties. A 1-day seminar devoted to the theme of doing business with Malaysia will be held for Belgian businessmen in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. This seminar represents an interaction between the public and the private sectors of Belgium to promote business and investment between Malaysia and Belgium. Malaysia was selected as the focus of attention because it is Belgium's major trading partner in ASEAN. Also, Malaysia, in the opinion of many Belgian businessmen, can become a valuable trading partner due to its success in economic diversification. Malaysia looks forward to more trade and other contacts with Poland and Belgium as well as many other countries.

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CSO: 4200/659

MINER VIEWS TIN MARKETS, SPECULATES ON PRICE

BK031145 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1117 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)--Tin producers are confident that prices for the metal will improve in the next few days on the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM), judging from Monday morning's encouraging response from buyers.

President of the All-Malaya Chinese Mining Association, Hew See Tong told BERNAMA that traders will continue to sell the metal outside the market if prices at the KLTM were not attractive enough.

He added only when prices increased to above M\$18.50 (about \$7.71) per kilo will the KLTM see sellers drifting back to the market.

Tin miners decided at an emergency meeting last week not to sell their tin below M\$18.50 compared with M\$29.50 (about \$12.29) a kilo quoted last on October 24 when the London Metal Exchange suspended tin trading and the International Tin Council floor price of M\$29.15 (about \$12.15).

He said the KLTM official price of M\$18 (about \$7.50) Monday was "far below the cost of production."

The present production cost is between M\$21 and M\$23 (about \$8.75 and about \$9.58) per kilo and unless the KLTM price can match this, sellers will continue to stay away or offer very small amount for disposals, he added.

Hew also said that at Monday morning's trading, buyers were prepared to buy up to 90 tonnes of tin but sellers were only prepared to sell 36 tonnes. This reflected the reluctance to sell more.

They were anticipating better prices to come and the sales of 36 tonnes Monday was because of the forthcoming Chinese new year as miners have to pay their workers for the festival season, he added.

Asked how long it would take for the prices to return to the pre-suspension level of M\$29.15, he said [transmission garble].

Hew welcomed the government's quick action to their plea last week, but he was disappointed that the treasury directive did not include retained export duties for December and January.

The refunds will alleviate the plights of many financially stricken miners.

Meanwhile, the KLTM said in a statement that the market started trading at 10:30 MST (about 02:30 GMT) with an opening price of M\$19 (about \$7.92) per kilo which in the absence of buyers declined to M\$18.

At this level, a total bid of 90 tonnes [transmission garble].

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CSO: 4200/659

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

TIN MARKET RESUMES TRADING--The Kuala Lumpur tin market resumed trading this morning after being suspended for more than 3 months. The metal was down at 18 ringgit a kilogram with a turnover of 36 tonnes. The price of the metal dropped 11 ringgit and 50 cents from the last quoted price of 29 ringgit and 50 cents on the 24th of October last year before trading was suspended. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 86 BK]/12766

PRICE OF TIN SLIPS LOWER--Kuala Lumpur, Feb 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)--The price of tin dropped to M\$17.80 (about \$7.42) per kg at the Kuala Lumpur tin market which reopened for trading Monday [3 February]. The further slide in prices from M\$18 (about \$7.50) was attributed to thin dealings on its second day of trading after a 3-month suspension, dealers said. The fall was also due to a lack of demand, with buyers reluctant to commit until the market shows a more discernible trend, they said. Operators remained uncertain, awaiting the outcome of the meetings between International Tin Council and creditor banks in London Wednesday. Turnover, mainly contributed by smaller miners, was only 3 tonnes compared with 36 tonnes Monday. No overseas demand was noted, according to dealers. They expect the turnover to remain low in the near future because most miners are unwilling to dispose of the metal on the market below M\$18.50 (about \$7.71). [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1221 GMT 4 Feb 86 BK] /12766

FOREIGN WORKERS TO BE PHASED OUT--Malaysia will phase out foreign workers in stages. They will be replaced by local people in view of the current economic slowdown. More than 20,000 retrenched workers from various industries have registered with the Ministry of Labor up to the end of last year. The Minister of Labor, Datuk Lee Kim Sai, said this after chairing a meeting of the National Labor Advisory Council at his office in Kuala Lumpur today. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Feb 86 BK]/12766

MCA LEADERSHIP MEETS--Kuala Lumpur, Feb 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)--The top brass of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), second largest component party of the ruling Barisan Nasional Coalition, met for about 4 and 1/2 hours here Tuesday to discuss "party affairs" but President Tan Koon Swan was absent. Deputy President Dr Ling Liang Sik was tight-lipped over the weekly party leaders' meeting but told reporters that Tan was absent because "he is busy." He declined to say more. Tan, freed on a S\$40 million bail after being charged on 15 counts in connection with the Pan-Electric Industries affair in Singapore,

returned home 2 days ago for the Chinese new year. During his 2-week leave, he is expected to brief the party Central Committee members regarding his position. MCA Secretary-General Lee Kim Sai said the party leadership also discussed the position of the Chinese community but declined to comment when asked about Tan. Among those present at the meeting were Vice-President Chan Siang Sun, Central Committee members Oo Gin Sun, Ng Cheng Kiat, youth Chief Senator Kee Yong Wee, youth Secretary-General Ng Cheng Kuai and head of the women's wing Teng Gaik Kwan. Meanwhile, Tan and other MCA leaders will celebrate the Chinese new year with other Malaysians at Wisma MCA (MCA Hall) here on Sunday. A party statement Tuesday says the party welcomes the public to the "Chinese new year open house" to promote greater goodwill and friendship among Malaysians. Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed and other cabinet ministers are expected to attend. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1431 GMT 4 Feb 86 BK]/12766

PROTEST NOTE PRESENTED TO SINGAPORE ENVOY--The Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, Datuk Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, has handed a protest note to the counselor of the Singapore High Commission, Mr (Lim Chung Yin). The protest was against a statement made by Singapore First Deputy Prime Minister Mr Goh Chok Tong who touched on the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA]. He asked the Singapore Government to know the feelings of a neighbor. The deputy foreign affairs minister later told newsmen that the cabinet had discussed two events which could be interpreted as interference in Malaysia's internal affairs. The protest note strongly reiterated the deep regret of the Malaysian Government of the derogatory remarks made by the Singapore first deputy prime minister about MCA, the second largest party in the cabinet. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Feb 86 BK]/12766

CSO: 4200/659

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS' WAGE POLICY REMARKS CALLED 'POTENTIALLY EXPLOSIVE'

HK090445 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Ramon R. Isberto]

[Text] When President Marcos spoke before the Joint Chambers of Commerce last Tuesday, he brought with him a basket of campaign "goodies" that included one potentially explosive item on wage policy.

Asked to comment on his administration's labor policy in relation to investments, the President said he was convinced that the existing setup of setting minimum wages through tripartite conferences was "ineffective." He said the system should be replaced and added that the most "plausible" and "acceptable" alternative may be to leave wage-setting to collective bargaining.

The President's remark was apparently intended to appease employers' complaints that the government has excessively intervened in raising legislated minimum pay over the past few years. He may have however offended, at the eve of the elections, the trade union movement which, for all its internal divisions, is united in asking for a new round of mandatory wage adjustments.

The idea of leaving wage-setting to collective bargaining is a proposal that business and employers' groups have been pushing for years.

In its national conference in April last year, the Employers Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP) passed a recommendation urging the government to back off from legislating national across-the-board minimum pay adjustments.

Instead, it proposed that the minimum wage be set on a region/sectoral basis and that it should be fixed near or below the "natural entry wage," which it defined as "the amount which the employer is willing to pay for a particular job and the rate the employee is willing to accept."

ECOP's idea is that the government should confine itself to legislating statutory or floor rates and shy away from adjustments in cost of living allowances. Above the floor rate, wage levels should be determined through the operation of "free market forces, such as collective bargaining between employers and their employees."

In a paper on wage policy issued two years ago, the Makati Business Club also said wagesetting is "best left to the ordinary process of private collective bargaining..."

It argued that minimum wagesetting is ineffective in any case and that the real hope for keeping workers' real incomes up lies in antiinflationary measures aimed at increasing the supply of basic goods.

Such proposals have become more popular in business circles recently apparently in reaction to the series of wage orders and decrees issued by the government particularly since the mid-1970s. Since 1974, when President Marcos issued Presidential Decree No 99 raising the minimum wage for household help, the government has issued 17 wage decrees, at least 11 of which have across-the-board impact.

Five of these across-the-board adjustments were bunched up in 1983-1984. Employers react particularly to the cost of living allowance increases because such measures cover about 80 percent of wage and salary earners while hikes in the minimum wage benefit only about one-fifth of the total.

Officially, the government's wage policy has recognized that collective bargaining is the "best process of wage determination." The problem however is that only about 15 percent at the most of the country's work force is organized. And the argument goes that until labor builds up sufficient bargaining strength, the state will have to intervene through wage adjustment legislation.

Aside from that, price shocks (either from oil price increase and/or peso devaluations) put political pressure on the government to legislate pay increases.

After the series of pay adjustments in 1983-1984, misgivings over this practice has grown even within the government. Labor Minister Blas F. Ople for one noted then that wage policy appears to have been put on a treadmill that goes faster as price increases accelerate.

In 1985, no new wage decree was issued and the National Wages Council (NWC) began reviewing wage policy in an effort to develop new options. It is unlikely though that President Marcos's endorsement of collective bargaining was what the labor ministry had in mind.

Reaction from the labor movement has so far been muted, perhaps drowned out by the noise of the presidential campaign. But if implemented as policy, that view is bound to meet fierce resistance.

Both the Trade Union Congress of the Philippine (TUCP) and the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) have issued recent statements that a new round of wage adjustments is needed to compensate for the accumulated loss of purchasing power over the past three years and new price increases in recent months.

Such a new wage policy would also probably rekindle charges that the government is implementing a wage-free policy as prescribed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

PHILIPPINES

FOOD AUTHORITY ALLOWS IMPORT OF U.S. WHEAT

HK070725 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 86 pp 2, 3

[Text] The National Food Authority (NFA) yesterday re-authorized the eight local flour millers to import half of the subsidized wheat offered to the Philippines by the U.S.

After its sudden and unexplained decision not to allow the mills to import without a prior meeting with the industry and the Philippine Bankers, Inc, (Philbake), the NFA yesterday noon granted authority to the mills, "subject to Sections 4 and 6 of Executive Order No 1028," to import half of the 150,000-metric ton subsidized wheat offer of the U.S.

Jesus Tanchanco, NFA administrator, said import permits for the remaining 75,000 metric tons will also be granted after a "comprehensive assessment of the flour supply and demand situation" has been completed.

The NFA head said it will be necessary for the food agency to meet with the flour millers to determine the additional quantity of wheat the private sector would still have to import.

Section 4 of EO No 1028 states that "the importation of wheat and distribution of flour shall henceforth be open to the participation of and undertaken by the private sector: provided, however, that the government through the National Food Authority may import wheat and distribute flour under competitive conditions with the private sector, whenever deemed necessary to maintain the domestic selling prices of flour within reasonable levels."

On the other hand, Section 6 provides that the NFA shall issue the guidelines for the implementation of the policies set forth by the executive order.

The 75,000-metric ton import will be divided into three boatloads of 25,000 metric tons each, with two shipments of hard wheat.

Sources from the industry said a bidding will be conducted today for the first boatload of 25,000 metric tons of hard wheat. This shipment is intended for Manila flour mills.

The bidding for the succeeding shipments may be conducted after the elections, sources said.

Early this month, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved the sale, at subsidized rates, by U.S. exporters of some 150,000 metric tons of U.S. wheat to the Philippines under USDA's export enhancement or "export bonus program."

With the subsidized rates, the Philippines stands to save at least \$3 million, Felix K. Maramba Jr, president of the Philippine Association of Flour Millers, Inc (Pafmil), said.

When the Pafmil however asked the NFA for an authority to import so it could avail of the foreign exchange savings, the food agency only allowed the mills to import half of the 150,000-metric ton offer.

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CSO: 4200/672

PHILIPPINES

DISBURSEMENT OF RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAM FUNDS DELAYED

HK050439 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 25

[Text] Disbursements of Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds under its Rural Productivity Support Program (RPSP) have been delayed, the ESF Council noted in its last meeting for 1985.

The ESF Council reported that while it had already allotted P678.561 million or 71.1 percent of the P940.571 million available under the RPSP to 30 foreign-assisted projects, only P221.5 million had been disbursed by their implementing agencies.

This would necessitate the extension of the disbursement period beyond 1985 and could open the ESF to charges particularly from United States audit officials that the unutilized funds are being diverted to other programs, the report said.

ESF officials said delays in the implementation of these foreign assisted projects by the concerned agencies have caused the delay in the disbursements of funds.

The RPSP is a component of the 1985 ESF package intended to provide 47.5 million (P950.571 million) in counterpart funding for selected foreign-assisted projects. It was slowed down by the Philippine government's inability to provide counterpart funding.

The usual arrangement in foreign-assisted projects is for the Philippine government to advance the funds for a project, for reimbursement after completion. But because of a limited budget, several of these projects could not be started or continued.

The RPSP now provides funding for 30 foreign-assisted projects costing P3.209 billion. Of the total, P1.308 billion will be provided by foreign loan proceeds, P1.040 billion from Philippine government funds and P940.6 million from the ESF's RPSP.

Providing the loans for these projects are the Asian Development Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and US Agency for International Development.

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CSO: 4200/672

SUGAR FUNDS DIVERSION COULD HAMPER PRICE STABILIZATION

HK060237 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 86 p 28

[Text] The P250 million earmarked for the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (Philsuma) to buy the seasonal oversupply of domestic sugar has just been "diverted" to the National Sugar Trading Corp. (Nasutra) industry sources said yesterday.

The claimed "diversion" was allegedly finalized last Monday, with the money released to Nasutra. This was only a day after an apparently confident Philsuma announced that President Marcos "has released" to it the amount from the Casinol Trust Fund.

The word is that the President was "convinced" by some sugar industry men to "divert" the money instead to Nasutra.

Sources noted that with the amount, Philsuma intended to "siphon off" some 250,000 metric tons of sugar representing this crop year's "seasonal oversupply" of the commodity in the domestic market.

The siphoned off volume would then be released back to the domestic market in the lean months to stabilize the price of sugar. Based on sugar's production cycle, December to April are the peak production months. Before and after would be the lean months.

The sources said they are worried about the supposed "diversion" of the P250 million because the industry is now halfway through the milling season and funds for Philsuma's "price stabilization program" are direly needed.

The "diversion" is seen to have two effects. One--which may be welcomed by sugar producers--is that with the money in Nasutra's hands, the producers may now try to collect what it owes them.

However, the amount is not enough to pay off all of Nasutra's debts to the producers. A rough estimate is that Nasutra owes producers P400 million for their domestic sugar alone from last year's crop. This does not include what Nasutra owes them in price differentials for export sugar.

The other effect is said to be the "setting back" of Philsuma's price stabilization program for the domestic market.

Under this program, the P250 million would be used to buy up initially 20 percent and later 40 percent of the country's production from a certain date.

After the buying is through, the total volume withdrawn from the domestic market would have come to 250,000 metric tons, the volume forecast to be the seasonal oversupply.

Industry sources explained that of the total 1.3 million metric tons' projected production this crop year, 208,000 metric tons would be for export and 850,000 metric tons for the domestic market. These two total only some 1.05 million metric tons.

Therefore, sources estimate, the "balance" of 250,000 metric tons from this year's production--or the seasonal oversupply in the domestic market--will have to be withdrawn from the market and later during the lean months to stabilize prices.

Philsuma's buying price for this "seasonal oversupply" under the program was set as P300 per picul.

Philsuma Chairman and President Fred J. Elizalde, according to his spokesman Elpi O. Cuna Jr., did not know as of late yesterday afternoon, about the reported "diversion" of the amount to Nasutra.

As far as Elizalde knows, the P250 million is still being worked out for use in Philsuma's planned stabilization program, Cuna said.

Cuna added that according to Elizalde, the Philippine Sugar Commission, the regulatory body in the industry, and the Philippine National Bank--where the money is supposed to be deposited--would be in a better position to know about the "diversion" of the amount to Nasutra.

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CSO: 4200/672

PHILIPPINES

TRUST FUND MONEY RELEASED FOR SUGAR PRODUCERS

HK070727 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 86 p 18

[Text] Budget Minister Manuel S. Alba yesterday authorized the release of P250 million from the Casino Trust Fund to the National Treasury for use by the Philippine Sugar Commission [Philcom]-National Sugar Trading Corp. [Nasutra] executive committee in liquidating crop year 1984-85 sugar produced during the period March 4 to Aug 31.

This follows President Marcos's Jan 27 directive in Bacolod and Iloilo for the Bureau of Treasury to make available P250 million from the Casino Trust Fund for payment to sugar producers.

The P250 million will be channelled through the Philippine National Bank [PNB]. PNB will in turn release the funds to Philcom-Nasutra executive committee which had been mandated to liquidate crop year 1984-85 sugar produced from last March 4.

PNB sources indicated that the bank is now ready to implement the payments scheme as soon as documentation is completed. These funds will enable the Philcom-Nasutra executive committee to fully liquidate the crop year 1984-85 sugar production of PNB-financed planters and part of the mills' share.

Excess funds will be applied to the liquidation of sugar financed by the Republic Planters Bank.

Meanwhile, informed sources also revealed that additional funding is being sought from the Casino Trust Fund to liquidate the balance of the 1984-85 sugar crop.

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CSO: 4200/672

PHILIPPINES

BIG COPPER PRODUCER SUSPENDS ALL OPERATIONS

HK050949 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 86 p 13

[Article by Noel D. De Luna]

[Text] Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp., the biggest copper producer in the Far East, has suspended in all its operations, including support facilities, maintaining only those needed by maintenance and emergency services.

The complete shutdown came as ore production halted at the underground and open-pit mines which were the only operations Atlas had left after it went on partial shutdown last year.

Those two operations had to be stopped because of a work slowdown and sit-down strike by the rank-and-file workers who are supposed to negotiate with management today on a collective bargaining agreement [CBA].

BUSINESS DAY sources in Atlas said the sit-down strike and work slowdown are "illegal." They added that, as no ore was being produced, management had no choice but to shut down operations.

Asked how long the work stoppage could last, one source said, "it could last for as long as the negotiations for the CBA take."

Sources said the main problem is that "people who can help"--referring to officials of labor ministry--cannot be found because they are all out campaigning during the homestretch of the presidential elections.

Ironically Atlas as of Jan 19 had exceeded its production goals and its milling turnover was above the daily target, sources said.

The Atlas copper operation in Cebu has two open-pit mines and one underground mine plus three concentrators. It has an original production capacity of 110,000 metric tons per day.

Last July, Atlas reduced its operations by 28 percent to cut costs in view of very low prices of metals in the world market. It shut down one open-pit mine and one concentrator in Cebu.

Two months later, Atlas reduced its operation by a further 30 percent--[to] improve its cash flow. It closed another concentrator and the remaining Cebu open-pit mine.

Before yesterday's total shutdown, however, Atlas was getting highgrade ore from the open-pit mine which greatly augmented the production from the underground mine.

Stockbrokers--yesterday said they expected the price of Atlas shares to tumble because of the shutdown, but they added they were confident that speculators would face the sellers squarely. During yesterday's trading, Atlas stock dropped to P2.80 per share from a previous price of P3.

Stockbrokers said there are block buyers of Atlas around and whenever Atlas stock hits P3, the buying eases off until the price falls to P2.50 to P2.70. At that point the buying orders appear again, they said.

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CSO: 4200/672

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS DAY REPORTS ENHANCED TAX COLLECTIONS

HK051536 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 86 p 15

["Economic Indicator" column: "Tax Collection up 29 Percent in 1985"]

[Text] Tax collection last year increased 29.41 percent to P74.39 billion from P57.48 billion in 1984, advanced estimates from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) showed.

Tax collection went up despite the non-implementation of new tax measures, with the exception of Presidential Decree No. 1991 which called for the imposition of new sales taxes. The increase could primarily be attributed to the improved tax collection effort.

Of the total collection last year, indirect taxes, consisting of taxes on business and occupation excise taxes on domestic products, excise taxes on imports, export duties, import duties, and other indirect taxes, accounted for 71.37 percent. Last year, revenue generated from indirect taxes amounted to P53.09 billion, 22.59 percent or P9.78 billion more than the year ago level of P43.31 billion.

All sources of indirect taxes registered increase except for two: export duties and import duties which recorded declines of 30.76 percent and 5.69 percent, respectively, a complete turnaround from the increases of 557.14 percent and 9.98 percent these taxes posted the previous year. Due to sluggish export activities coupled with import restrictions last year, income generated from export duties plunged from P1.52 billion in 1984 to P1.05 billion last year, while import duty collection went down to P13.39 billion from P14.2 billion.

The remaining 28.63 percent of total collection was accounted for by direct taxes composed of income taxes on business, individual income taxes and other direct taxes. Contributing P21.3 billion to the aggregate, last year's direct tax collection was 50.25 percent higher than the P14.18 billion collected in 1984.

Direct and Indirect Taxes by Type
1983 to 1985
(In million pesos)

<u>Type of Tax</u>	<u>At Current Prices</u>			<u>Growth Rate</u>	
	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1983-1984</u>	<u>1984-1985</u>
A. Direct Taxes	9,445	14,178	21,303	50.11	50.25
Income Tax on Business	4,799	8,181	11,519	70.47	40.80
Income Tax on Individuals	3,875	4,450	6,258	14.84	40.63
Other Direct Taxes	771	1,547	3,526	100.65	127.93
B. Indirect Taxes	35,172	43,305	53,088	23.12	22.59
Taxes on Business and Occupation	4,007	5,169	9,501	29.00	83.81
Excise Tax on Domestic Products	6,616	10,065	14,296	52.13	42.04
Excise Tax on Imports	3,757	3,130	3,390	(16.69)	8.31
Export Duties	231	1,518	1,051	557.14	(30.76)
Import Duties	12,911	14,199	13,391	9.98	(5.69)
Other Indirect Taxes	7,650	9,224	11,459	20.58	24.23
Total	44,617	57,483	74,391	28.84	29.41

Source: National Economic and Development Authority

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CSO: 4200/672

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION CRITICIZES TERMS OF TRANSPORT FIRM SALE

HK090443 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] An oppositionist coalition of cause-oriented groups has accused Philippine National Bank [PNB] of violating the people's trust by "handing over Pantranco North Express, Inc. to a private group closely linked with Gregorio Araneta III, the President's son-in-law, without exacting payment of any single centavo."

Teofisto Guingona, chairman of Bandila and vice-chairman of Laban ng bayan, said the sale of Pantranco "makes a mockery of accountability and anti-graft laws."

The sale was negotiated by officials of PNB and its National Investment and Development Corp. (NIDC) with Dolly Potenciano, president of Northern Express Transport, Inc. (NETI) and owner of Batangas Laguna Tayabas Bus Co. (BLTB), one of several bidders for the purchase of Pantranco.

Guingona described the transaction, involving P775-million purchase price, as "anomalous." He said NETI, through BLTB, agreed to buy certain assets of Pantranco but not its liabilities.

"Terms of payment include a P55-million downpayment while the balance is payable in 12 years," he said. "The downpayment was not given. No centavo was given. Instead, the group got the incomes generated by Pantranco since Oct 1, 1985."

He alleged further that the assets in the sale did not include 60 buses in good condition and about P2.5 million worth of spare parts and supplies, but PNB nevertheless turned these over to NETI.

Sources said NETI initially offered P600 million for Pantranco, with a P26-million downpayment, and the balance of P574 million to be paid in 13 years.

The terms were later changed to a total purchase price of P775 million, with a P55-million downpayment and the balance payable in 12 years, sources added.

Potenciano was not available for an interview when contacted several times by BUSINESS DAY.

Documents made available by sources showed the P55-million downpayment was not paid to PNB but merely placed on escrow with Security Bank and Trust Co.

Guingona also said that in a memorandum to PNB President Placido Mapa Jr. dated Oct 14, 1985, PNB Executive Vice-President J. Lorenzo Vergara and Senior Vice-President F. Maramag Jr. stated "revenues from Pantranco operations (as of 12:01 am, Oct 1, 1985) are now being deposited to the accounts of the buyers, aggregating P10 million from Oct 1 to Oct 10, including revenues of about 60 buses not included in the sale."

At a rate of P1 million in revenues daily, the Pantranco buyers must have already collected P96 million as of Feb 3, which far exceeded the downpayment agreed on, Guingona said.

He added that the sale did not cover Pantranco's liabilities of more than P500 million in loans and P50 million in employee claims and benefits.

"To start with a term payment of 12 years is an abuse of authority in this situation because buses have a life expectancy of three to four years," Guingona said. "How will PNB enforce payment once the buses are already worthless?"

He called for the immediate resignation of Mapa and the PNB board of directors for "grave abuse of authority and failure to protect the interest of the Filipino people who are the real owners of PNB."

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CSO: 4200/672

PHILIPPINES

MAKATI JUDGES THROW OUT PETITION ON 'FLYING VOTERS'

HK051546 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 86 p 27

[Article by Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Text] The purging could not be done in Makati, so it could not be done anywhere.

A few weeks ago, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) set Makati as the "test case" for an ambitious plan to clean the nation's voters list of the so-called "flying voters." Fifty-one cities and towns were suspected by the Comelec as harboring fictitious voters, with Makati as the more notorious.

Comelec, however, failed to purge the flying voters in the financial district. Despite the presence of *prima facie* evidence, of identical thumbmarks, four municipal judges of Makati recently threw out the petitions for exclusion filed jointly by Comelec and two registered voters.

The reason given by the judges was that the Comelec has no "legal personality" to file the exclusion proceedings. Another is that Section 8 of the snap election law (Batas Pambansa 883) provides that it is the candidates and their respective political parties who shall have until Jan 31 to file exclusion proceedings.

Of the 137 petitions (affecting 1,167 voters) filed by the Comelec in Makati, only judge Salome Montoya acted favorably by excluding 159 fictitious voters.

But even if all the petitions were granted, Comelec would only have purged an inconsequential number of flying voters compared to the suspected total of 89,413. This number is based on the "statistical improbability" that the town's number of registered voters exceeds the maximum voting population.

Comelec, however, chose to act first with the *prima facie* evidence available, like the 1,572 voters with identical thumbmarks and other voters sharing addresses and birthdays.

"We did not succeed," admitted Commissioner Froilan Bacungan, who heads the Comelec Committee to purge the voters list. Bacungan had declared during a meeting to announce the purging that "if it can't be done in Makati, it can't be done anywhere else."

In an attempt to salvage the failure of Makati as the purging "test case," Bacungan told BUSINESS DAY of his plan to send letters to the town's board of election inspectors with the names of the suspected flying voters attached.

Bacungan said he hopes this will serve as a "deterrent" to keep the flying voters away from the poll precincts, as the board of inspectors has already been warned.

The purging on the national scale would have been possible had the poll body annulled the permanent lists of voters in the 51 cities and towns. This had been sought by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines [IBP] through a formal petition, citing Comelec's right to do this under Section 145 of the code.

Bacungan, however, said the commission is not inclined to grant the petition. Aside from the fact that it is too late to annul the list (which would entail a new registration), the IBP petition was opposed by Kilusang Bagong Lipunan lawyers who contended that the system of "statistical improbability" utilized only the rule of thumb margin of 20 percent (over the maximum voting population).

Election registrars in the 51 areas were ordered by the Comelec to investigate the exclusion proceedings. Some registrars gave plausible explanations to the bloated voters' lists.

For example, the registrar in Isabela, Leyte, said the Philippine Phosphate Fertilizer Corp. operating there had attracted job-seeking citizens. In Panabo, Davao del Norte, the banana plantations similarly attracted migrants. The problem of a volatile peace and order situation was cited by the Matanog, Maguindanao registrar.

It is in Region 12--Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao, in particular--that majority of the suspected flying voters are. Governor Ali Dimaporo, in a telegram to the Comelec, denied the presence of flying voters identified in 13 towns of his province, explaining that the 1980 census, on which the maximum voting population is based, is "erroneous."

Some 800,000 to one million flying voters would have been removed if only the Comelec was successful in its purging. Bacungan said, however, that his purging committee would continue cleaning up the voters list in time for the local elections in May.

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THAILAND

VOFA NOTES CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE'S NEW TACTICS

BK311146 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Unattributed Article: "New Forms of Struggle in Cambodia"]

[Text] Those who observe the situation in Southeast Asia are waiting to see when Vietnam will launch its annual cruel offensive against the Cambodian patriotic forces, during which its troops might also intrude into Thai territory. This is because since 1978, when Vietnam sent its troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, the Vietnamese armed forces annually launch their military offensives in the dry season to root out CGDK bases and Cambodian resistance forces fighting to prevent Hanoi from occupying Cambodia. Since the bases of the Cambodian patriotic forces are mainly set up in the vicinity of Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai border, the Vietnamese forces have often attacked the Cambodian refugee camps as well as the Cambodian resistance bases in the area. They have also repeatedly violated Thai sovereignty during these raids.

In the current dry season which started in November 1985, despite frequent reports that the Vietnamese have sent more troops, tanks, and guns to areas near the Thai border, there has been no major fighting between the Vietnamese forces and the Cambodian resistance. Only minor clashes and a few minor Vietnamese incursions into Thai territory have been reported. These incidents have not been serious enough to warrant the dispatch of Thai reinforcement to the border. There have also been no reports of any heavy losses suffered by the Cambodian patriotic forces.

Observers and experts on the situation in this region are wondering what Vietnam is doing. Why has it not launched its yearly offensive. Have the Vietnamese forces lost their striking ability? Have the Cambodian resistance forces been so crippled that the Vietnamese forces no longer need to launch any major actions?

Answers to these questions can only be guesswork as no one can read the minds of the Vietnamese leaders. However, by assessing the capabilities of both the Cambodian and Vietnamese forces and taking into consideration the deployment of Vietnamese forces along the Thai border, it can be surmised that Vietnam is certainly thinking about launching sweep operations against the Cambodian resistance. However, since the Cambodian resistance forces

have changed their tactics by not launching the frontal attacks the Vietnamese expected, the latter have failed to find any pretext to launch military operations or attacks even against Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai border as they have done every year before. Therefore, the question now is: what tactics have the Cambodian resistance forces resorted to that have prompted the Vietnamese to send more troops and arms to the border, which so far has proved to be a waste of time, strength, and effort as they have not done any harm to the Cambodian resistance forces?

If we look back 5 or 6 months, we will find the answer. This is because, after the formation of the joint military command between the armed forces of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and those of Son Sann, it was learned that the military forces of the two groups would coordinate their fight against the Vietnamese, and they will do this without keeping any permanent bases along the border with Thailand. Instead they would use guerrillas tactics to the maximum, sending small squads of forces to conduct activities deep inside Cambodia. These forces use the following simple guerrilla warfare principles: the enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue. At the same time, psychological work will be applied in the political field among the masses of Cambodian people in various localities on the premise that the Cambodians have a high sense of patriotism and a deep love for freedom.

The Cambodian patriotic forces can find and get assistance in food and shelter from the people by acting like ordinary citizens. However, they will perform as guerrilla fighters against the Vietnamese whenever they have the opportunity. The Vietnamese forces cannot tell who are civilians and who are fighters of the Cambodian resistance. For this reason, the Vietnamese forces cannot eliminate the fighters of the anti-Vietnamese resistance groups, unless of course they sweep out all Cambodian people all over the country--and the Vietnamese might already have thought about this method!

Therefore, no matter how many troops Vietnam has sent to Cambodia, it will never be able to completely wipe out the Cambodian patriotic forces. On the contrary, the Cambodian fighters are putting up an increasingly effective resistance. The Vietnamese leaders are clearly aware of that, and know that there is no way for them to win. Vietnam may be able to occupy Cambodia, temporarily, with the presence of hundreds of thousands of troops, but it will never be able to vanquish the patriotism and love for freedom of the true masters of the country. Vietnam surely understands too well that it was this sense of patriotism and similar guerrilla warfare tactics that enabled it to stand up against the imperialists who sought to colonize Vietnam for more than a decade, and enabled them to triumph in the end. The annals compiled by Vietnam's national liberation fighters should be a good lesson for all Vietnamese. The Vietnamese leaders certainly grasp the point, but if they stubbornly refuse to admit the mistake of their policy of invading and occupying Cambodia, it is because they want to divert the attention of the Vietnamese people and the world community from the increasingly deteriorating economic situation in Vietnam.

Vietnam is now behaving like a colonialist by occupying Cambodia while the Cambodia patriotic forces are joining hands under the CGDK leadership in waging a guerrilla struggle to liberate their country from Vietnamese imperialism.

History will certainly show how the outcome of this struggle looks in the end.

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CSO: 4212/54

THAILAND

VOFA SAYS SRV CREATING ANOTHER 'KILLING FIELD'

BK311139 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Station "Article": "Vietnam Creates Another Killing Field Inside Thai Territory"]

[Text] Once again the Vietnamese troops and their subdued Kampuchean soldiers under puppet Heng Samrin have reversed the futile pledge of Vietnamese leaders by fiercely making incursions and firing heavy weapons into Thai territory in several areas near the Thai-Kampuchean border which have caused at least 10 Thai civilians and soldiers death within a 10-day period. The details of the attacks are reported as follows:

On 15 January, two Thai cavalrymen were shot dead by Vietnamese artillery when patrolling around the frontier. On 20 January, two Thai sawmill workers were killed in Surin Province by the intruding Kampuchean soldiers of Heng Samrin regime, and the third Thai civilian death was caused by stepping on Vietnamese landmines planted in the same area. Later on, two Thai soldiers while fetching the bodies of the three civilians were subsequently shot dead by Vietnamese rockets from the other side of the frontier. From the latest incident, which took place on 24 January, three Thai infantrymen were killed in a clash between Thai forces and a number of intruding Vietnamese troops. The death of the three infantrymen, which happened during 2 hours' clash with the intruding Vietnamese soldiers, followed that of three Thai marines who were killed on the preceding day when Vietnamese mortars crashed into their bunker in Trat Province.

As a result, upon incursions by Vietnamese soldiers during the third week of this month, 1,000 Thai residents had to be evacuated out of the fighting area to ensure the safety of their lives. These terrible events have obviously exposed to the outside world the unconcealable desire of the Vietnamese side to employ its military strength rather than political and peaceful solutions to settle the Kampuchean problem.

Without common border with Vietnam, Thailand should not have suffered such evil aggression only if the leaders of Vietnam had been honest to their promise and to their outward expressions of peace-loving manner and of non-hegemonist policy. However, in a way, the Thai masses this time would probably have been compensated, as before, by losses of Vietnamese hope for better understanding

and sympathy from the outside world as well as losses of its future assistance from any international entities for fear of the unchanged aggressive policy and misuse of aid by Vietnam. In fact, in spite of many individual countries' and global international organizations' plea for peaceful solution of the Kampuchean dispute, and also their request for Vietnamese super ally to halt its supporting role in this regional conflict, about early November 1985 onward the military movements in Kampuchea have been intensified by the increased numbers of troops and armaments, Vietnam has vigorously expanded its occupation force to more than 200,000 soldiers, which is by far the largest number since the beginning of the Vietnamese invasion in 1978. The Soviet tanks, artilleries, ammunitions, and other armaments have been immensely shipped to Kampuchea in continuation from the beginning of this year's dry season which started from November 1985.

Vietnam has thus far dispatched more than 26,000 fresh troops in Kampuchea during November to December last year. According to its alleged plan and objective, Vietnam would mobilize the maximum of its force to western Kampuchea, which is the area close to the Thai-Kampuchean border, in order to wipe out the nationalist coalition forces under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan. In addition, East German vessels were also used for arms shipments directly from the Soviet Union. The new military supplies also entered Kampuchea by rail and inland waterways from Vietnam's huge stockpile of Soviet armaments. At present, Vietnamese forces have confronted the nationalist armies of about 80,000 troops--with 50,000 under Khieu Samphan guerrilla faction, 2,000 under liberalist Son Sann headquarters, and 10,000 loyalist army of Prince Norodom Sihanouk who is the president of the tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition. The coalition forces are currently in an even better position than during the last dry-season offensive since they have no vast areas to defend.

After losing the mountain camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the nationalist fighters have penetrated far deeper into the central Kampuchea and thus successfully cooperated their subversive activities and inflicted heavy damage on the Vietnamese troops around Phnom Penh. However, the cooperation between Vietnam, its puppet Heng Samrin regime, and some of its eastern allies seem to be totally incompetent and unfruitful owing to lack of enthusiasm among the majority of Vietnamese soldiers. Though their leaders are wishful to elaborate on the eventual establishment of an Indochinese federation under the Vietnamese Communist Party, they evidently did not consider the economy of their country and the morale of their soldiers.

There have been several reports revealing riots and rebellions of Vietnamese soldiers who are nervous and impatient of the infinite war created by their aggressive leaders. As repeatedly announced, Thai authorities have always reserved the right to defend their homeland's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as to retaliate the Vietnamese troops with every necessary means. Eventually Vietnam has to bear the ill results effected from any of its own violations of Thai soil and Thai lives. For Thai people are certainly determined not to allow their country being another killing field of Vietnamese troops.

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CSO: 4200/663

DISSIDENT MP'S CONTEMPLATE FORMING NEW PARTIES

BK020203 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Dissident MPs from three political parties are planning to set up a party of their own probably under the banner of the inactive Social Agrarian Party, informed sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The sources said that informal talks have taken place among dissident members of the Social Action, Chat Thai and Prachakon Thai parties about plans to break away from their ranks and join together under a new party.

The sources noted that the Prachakorn Thai dissidents were angry about the lack of freedom in the party under leader and Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet.

Meanwhile, their colleagues in the opposition Chat Thai Party are said to be unhappy about the various interest groups in its ranks.

Chat Thai dissident Colonel Narong Kittikhachon said that the breakaway group had yet to decide on its new identity or leader.

The sources said that it had been generally agreed among the dissidents that they would seek permission for Prime Minister's Office Minister Sawat Khamprakop to use the name of the Social Agrarian Party which has been inactive for some time.

It was reported that the Social Agrarian Party was registered with the Local Administration Department several years ago.

The sources said that by adopting the Social Agrarian banner, the dissidents would save time and money needed to set up an entirely new party.

Meanwhile it was reported that Phetchaburi MP Piya Angkinan of the National Democracy Party [NDP] is also considering forming a new pro-military party to be called the Chat Seri (Thai for free nation).

Mr Piya has distanced himself from the NDP ranks following a conflict with former Commerce Minister Op Wasurat, a senior party member. Party leader Kriangsak Chamanan, is now being tried on charges arising from the September 9 coup attempt.

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CSO: 4200/663

THAILAND

ADVISOR INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC POLICY, TRENDS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 23 Dec 85 p 3

[Interview with Anat Aphaphiron, chairman of the Thai Institute for Research on National Development and advisor to the prime minister:]

[Excerpts] [Question] In your position at the Institute as host and organizer of last week's seminar on "The Future of Development," would you please comment on and assess the success of the seminar.

[Answer] The gradual across-the-board solution of national problems by increasing the budget by 10 percent a year equally for all programs or cutting all equally is not a program reform. Program reform requires discontinuing one project and adding another project. Zero growth does not mean zero growth in everything. Things must be discontinued and added. Suppose that tourism brings in a lot of money. Then zero growth in the tourism budget requires that other things be cut and tourism expanded. It is the opposite of what we think of when we have to reform plans.

Here many people have discussed whether or not economic conditions are worsening. How bad will they get? I feel that figures do not interest people much. What interests them is the question of whether they are bad. the truth ought to be reflected in the figures. Then we could convert them to the idea that things are bad and make them realize how bad they are.

If I were asked, I would say that the figures Professor Wiraphong's group predicted are based on conjecture, but it can be debated how that conjecture fits with cause and effect. They are really five important items of conjecture:

(1) The world economy will grow approximately 2.5 percent in the next 5 years. Why say 5 years? People may laugh about how this will happen when some people say that in the next 2 years the prices of agricultural products will fall. But if someone brings this up, people would probably say it is not true and that in the future they will rise 3 percent with the world rate of inflation.

(2) It is asked where the 3 percent inflation rate comes from. It comes from the conjecture that the world will have a rate of inflation of approximately 3 percent. If someone says 10, it will be too strong. And if someone says

there will not be any, that couldn't be. Therefore, after chatting among ourselves, we came up with the 3 percent figure. This ought to be possible.

(3) The price of oil is experiencing a downward trend. Conditions are such that in the next 2 years it should increase by 3 percent like agricultural products.

(4) About loans, they say that the government will not borrow more than \$1 billion a year. If someone says we need to borrow 20 billion a year, some people will say that this is not so. The government now has a policy of not borrowing more than 1 billion a year. Therefore it is expected that the policy will be retained in the future.

(5) Trade protection will probably continue during the next 5 or 6 years.

These are the basic assumption. When they are factored in, what comes out is (1) that the economic growth rate will slow down over the next 2 years to about 3.5 to 3.2 percent with a 3 percent rate of inflation. When you look at these figures, if you ask whether they are bad, the answer has to be that they are worse than before. Very bad? Some people might say not very because the growth rate is still higher than the rate of inflation. Therefore, ordinary people can still be satisfied, and when compared with the world growth rate of 2.5 percent, our growth is better.

Here we must understand that it is worse than before. The next thing that Prof Wiraphong pointed out was that the debt causes it to become a little worse. He therefore said we must adjust our foreign debt burden. After adjustment it is still as much as 30 percent of the income from exports, which is still considered to be in the danger zone. Here if we are capable of increasing exports, we will not reach this figure. To prove Prof Wiraphong wrong, we must increase exports, and I would like to prove him wrong through exports.

The question is whether with a debt of this scale we cannot borrow much money because of the danger. When we cannot borrow much, the funds of the country decrease. Habitually, the Thai people have few savings. Money becomes difficult to acquire, and therefore financial assets decrease. Interest rates may rise. As the bank women say, when things are like this, the patient is not well. This does not mean we are on the verge of death but resemble a headache, fever, nausea, limping, and lack of strength. What form will the symptoms take?

Some kinds of trade must go to the dogs in economic conditions like these, illness is unavoidable. With these symptoms, some industries may be closed down. Another symptom is that people completing their studies will be without work. Then some banks will be in trouble and there may be financial problems. The government will have to step in and reform financial planning.

[Question] But it still can be said that the experts are only warning us. What clear solution is there?

[Answer] Take our institute first. We debated a lot in the institute about what to do this year. We might point out a solution next year, but this year we only want to resemble the Meteorological Department. Whether a matter of government or commerce, the people and industrialists and financiers must see what must be done with these kinds of figures if one believes in our predictions. In our seminars we invite the real experts to comment. The critics submit their solutions such as by saying that the government must lower interest rates or apply its strength.

[Question] In government, this depressed atmosphere makes it look as though more progressive or slightly risky options will not be exercised because the government sector spends large sums of money.

[Answer] I would like to put it this way. When a family thinks its income will decrease, when it believes its debts will increase, and when it is known that some people in a family will be unemployed, what must be done is that in setting up new spending plans, they should be set up so as not to affect family's financial situation. I think this can be done. Look at all the families that suffer these conditions. The air conditioning is on morning, noon, and night. Turn it off in the mornings, for example.

[Question] Can it be done while still maintaining a certain rate of development?

[Answer] Yes, we aren't just going to stop everything. Thailand is a country with funds and resources. Irrigation projects runs in the hundreds of thousands, millions. I do not know how many roads have been created or how many harbors. We have done many things. Therefore, we have the duty to use things we have achieved to the utmost benefit.

[Question] In the financial sector is there the feeling that there is an increased confidence in customers for investment loans and you don't see them as being unable to repay, hence not getting the loans?

[Answer] As far as I have observed, I would divide them into five groups. each group reacts to the things we have predicted in different ways. The first group, financial institutions, clearly believes that our predictions are still good. In fact, the situation is worse than this. Later the financial institutions will become stricter than before. They will announce a policy on lending money without consulting a fortuneteller. No matter how wealthy one is, if the project is not good, they won't [loan the funds]

The second group, the businessmen, is itself composed of two groups, the defeated and the undefeated. The undefeated group is mostly the group that produces necessary consumer goods like detergents, soaps, and soft drinks. The undefeated group does not want the people to become alarmed. Therefore they say they will fight. As for the defeated group, they say this way they cannot avoid defeat.

The third group is the engineers. The engineers like to build because it is their job. When the economy is like this, they must build less. Therefore, they say: Hey, its not that bad.

The fourth group is the experts. They say this model is conjecture. It can no longer be believed much. As for the reaction of the media, the fifth group, which likes to be tough on the government but still comfort the people, it says it will be okay, we can fight it because we know the figures in advance. The figures predicted elicit different responses.

[Question] How do you feel about Professor Khukrit's attack on experts for hire?

[Answer] I feel indifferent because it is like a view of the Meteorological Department. It can be expected to be attacked. I don't know why he came out and said that. You'd have to ask him.

[Question] In the government sector Dr Siyawong Changkhasiri said we only talk, talk, talk but rarely act. What is the basic problem of the government?

[Answer] The government has three or four problems. The first is that the government has mixed political problems with the solutions to economic problems. This is certain. I have not accused the government of playing politics, but it is natural that political decisions will have political implications for the economy. But I will not judge the formula for the mix-- 80:20 or 20:80, I don't know.

The second problem of the government is mechanical. It is known that a solution must be done a certain way, using a sword, but when the sword is withdrawn, it is rusty. The mechanism is not good enough. It is not efficient enough. To say this problem must be solved like that, to think through the mechanism is tiring.

The third problem is pressure from influential groups. It is not only a political matter. In solving any problems there are people who will be at a disadvantage. Plans for reforms in the price of oil are like a bear eating bees or like bees breaking away from the hive, ha ha. Although it knows what is right, but when it makes a move, the bees break away from the hive.

The fourth problem of the government concerns decision making. There is a gap between planners in the government units and their superiors who make the decisions. As Minister Michai clearly said, it shows that there is a gap when the people below cannot yet come to an agreement and the government makes the decision. Sometimes the government cannot see what the true conditions are, and it is difficult for it to make a decision.

[Question] Turning to the question of mechanics, the picture that emerges now, particularly speaking of the mechanics of planning units as the Development Council, is that they are viewed increasingly a negative light. They are factionalized. Would it be good to consider solutions to these problems?

[Answer] What is not good is this. Whenever everyone is a mover and shaker, it is easy. When the economy steadily improves, things move. Retrenchment is difficult, because then, I hold back first, then you hold back later. This is problematical because there must be a leader in holding back for whom holding back is better than continued movement. The truth is the loss of a war that is really easy because of the inability to retreat. We are now in a period of retrenchment. Even if we are not at the point of total defeat, we are in retrenchment--how can we do this without getting wiped out. This is difficult to do. This leads to the feeling that the Development Council lacks unity at present.

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CSO: 4207/127

THAILAND

THAILAND BASES TIN TRADING ON MALAYSIAN MARKET

BK030109 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Bunsong Kositchotthana]

[Text] Phuket--Thailand will today change its ad hoc tin trading and royalty collection system back to the old one based on the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market which resumes trading this morning following a three-month suspension because of the global tin crisis.

The change in the ad hoc trading arrangement of Thai tin, the country's fifth largest commodities foreign exchange earner, was agreed on over the weekend by the three parties concerned in the industry--the Department of Mineral Resources [DMR], the Mining Industry Council (MCI) and the Thailand Smelting and Refining Co (Thaisarco).

Department of Mineral Resources' Director General Siyawong Changkhasiri told the BANGKOK POST here that the trading arrangement, under which Thaisarco, the country's premier tin smelter operated by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which since December 17 had played an intermediary role in matching up bids and offers by overseas buyers and local miners, had now been abolished.

The ad hoc trading arrangement was introduced by Thailand during the absence of official price references following the trading suspension of the world's two influential tin trading forums, the London Metal Exchange (which has been closed since October 24), and the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market. Trading of Thai tin has been traditionally and legally tied to the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market (KLTM).

Both the London Metal Exchange and the KLTM suspended trading after the International Tin Council, the 22-member body of consuming and producing countries, ran out of money to support the buying of the metal.

Mr Siyawong said that the ad hoc trading arrangement, which has succeeded in getting Thai tin moving during the closure period, is in line with the traditional practice that Thai tin prices follow the KLTM's quotations which are also officially adopted by the Department of Mineral Resources as bases for calculating tin royalties.

During the KLTM's suspension, the DMR fixed its own base prices of tin which reflected the prices in grey markets for royalty calculation--that mechanism is also to cease today.

Mr Siawong said Thaisarco, under the agreement made over the weekend, will continue to operate on the so-called "back-to-back" basis, meaning that it will buy tin concentrate from local miners at prices not less than the KLTM's daily quotations but it is not obliged to buy the ore if there is no order for the metal from abroad.

The KLTM's planned reopening drew mixed reactions from the local industry as it assessed the impact on the country's tin trading. Thailand is the world's third largest tin producer.

Mr Siawong welcomed the Malaysian move as it officially set reference prices for tin.

Executives of Thaisarco's smelter here cautioned that it would be premature to speculate on its effects on the general tin industry. However, Thaisarco's commercial manager Yut Iamsa-at said that if the KLTM's prices reflect realistically the prices adopted currently by buyers and sellers then it should not affect the trading volume of Thai tin.

Tin which was suspended at a price of 8,140 UK pounds a ton on the LME for three-month delivery, is now trading in a range of 5,700 to 5,900 pounds a ton in Europe.

In Malaysia the grey market being operated by the two smelters at Penang has reported about 6,500 tons of tin. The metal over the weekend fetched about 18 ringgits a kilogramme.

In Thailand, a total of 2,305 tons of tin were exported through Thaisarco from December 17 to January 27. Thai tin prices over the weekend were at the same levels as Malaysian tin.

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CSO: 4200/663

FOREIGN MINISTRY GIVEN LIST OF USSR SCHOLARSHIPS

BK070117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Feb 86 p 5

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has just received a list of 60 scholarships that the Soviet Union intends to offer to Thai students and will process the matter through established procedures before giving an official reply to the Soviet Embassy here, informed Foreign Ministry sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The Soviet Embassy submitted the list with related details on the educational institutes and their curricula after the Foreign Ministry had drawn the Soviet attention to the need for them to go through the correct procedures.

The sources dismissed rumours that Thailand had turned down the Soviet offers. One of them said: "If we were going to reject the scholarships, we must have sound justifications. For example, if no Thai students applied for the scholarships or if none of the applicants met the requirements." The sources who asked not to be identified said that the details about the scholarships appeared to be in line with the conditions set by the Thai Government.

The scholarships are intended for technological and scientific study only, according to the sources. The Thai Government last year approved a set of proposed measures by the National Security Council (NSC) to govern the extension of Soviet and socialist states' scholarships and fellowships to Thai students.

According to the measures, a socialist country which wants to extend scholarships to Thai students must offer the scholarships to the Thai Foreign Ministry which will process the offer through established procedures if the scholarships were intended for post-graduate study and for technological as well as scientific study. Under-graduate and social science courses study prohibited. [sentence as published] The Technical Cooperation Department is in charge of announcing the offers, accepting applications and recruiting scholarship recipients from the applicants.

The Thai Government formulated the measures after it had found that the Soviet Union directly recruited Thai students to study in the socialist state on its scholarships.

The number of Thai students studying in the Soviet Union has increased substantially over the past years.

Earlier, a Thai Foreign Ministry official said that the ministry had not officially responded to the Soviet offer because the Soviet Union failed to provide details about the 60 scholarships.

The sources said that Thailand could not decide on the matter without sufficient information. Details on the scholarships offered were needed as study in a Communist state is different from study in a state with a political and social system similar to Thailand's.

But the sources said that the Foreign Ministry was not enthusiastic about getting details on the scholarships.

"We are not asking for scholarships from them. It's them who are making the offers," said one source who asked not to be identified.

"On one hand, they offer the scholarships to our students but on the other hand, they are still providing arms to the Vietnamese in Kampuchea," he said.

THE NATION contacted the Soviet Embassy here for clarifications yesterday but was told they were still not yet available.

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PAPER WELCOMES KPNLF ATTEMPTS TO HEAL RIFTS

BK060055 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 86 p 4

[Editorial: "KPNLF Gets Its Priorities in Order"]

[Text] It took a month for Mr Son Sann and General Sak Sutsakhan to realise that their public quarrel was doing nothing more than serve the interests of the Vietnamese occupying Kampuchea. Now before time they have finally patched up the differences that threatened an irreparable split in the ranks of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. Our reaction can only be one of relief coupled with the hope that both leaders will now set out to demonstrate that the interest of the Khmer nation is more important to them than mere personal gain. Both have an important role to play, both are necessary if the struggle is to succeed.

Mr Son Sann has achieved an international stature. He is seen as one of the main symbols of the Kampuchean resistance. As prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and as president of the KPNLF he has a most important duty to perform. General Sak Sutsakhan too should stay. He is probably the only senior general capable of gaining the respect of the entire nationalist military structure. He is a man of integrity, an authoritarian figure needed to impose discipline and order among his volunteer army.

The task of the nationalist resistance is not an easy one. They are fighting a formidable enemy. Day by day the war continues and total victory or at least an honourable solution is still far off. It is natural for there to be moments of discouragement with the loneliness in the jungle, the uncertain life and constant hardship, the anxiety of soldiers continually deprived of a normal family life and the conveniences that so many of us take for granted. It is possible that the quarrel within the higher ranks of the KPNLF was given more prominence than it deserved. But it is noteworthy that despite the rift, bickering and infighting the camp commanders and their soldiers continued to fight to the best of their abilities.

Seven years ago the Kampuchean resistance was more of a concept than a reality. Today it is no longer a myth. If in doubt ask Hanoi, ask the incumbents of the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Why do they need to concentrate so many forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border? Why would Vietnam need to lay tens of thousands of land mines and other booby traps if the resistance were not

considered a formidable entity? Why would Moscow and Vietnam start talking about "political solutions" if they truly expected to be able to crush the resistance forces and achieve total military and political supremacy.

Certainly the anti-Vietnamese resistance has had more than its fair share of ups and downs. But the forces they are fighting are not without their own share of problems. One major difference in attitude is that the Vietnamese would never dare wash their dirty linen in public. The concept of public disclosure is unknown in a closed society.

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CSO: 4200/663

3 SOLDIERS INJURED BY STEPPING ON BOOBY TRAPS

BK040303 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Feb 86 p 3

[Text] Three Thai soldiers were wounded Sunday morning when they stepped on booby traps at a border village in Prachin Buri following a clash with Vietnamese intruders Saturday night in the same area.

Field military sources said that the latest incident brought the number of Thai soldiers wounded by booby traps since Friday to 13. At least one Thai soldier was killed in one of the border incidents.

The sources said that the soldiers wounded Sunday morning were attached to the Second Cavalry Division. The incident took place in the vicinity of Sanro Changan Village at about 8:30 am.

Earlier Saturday night, Thai soldiers encountered a group of Vietnamese intruders at about 10 pm in a border area southwest of the village and managed to flush them out of Thai territory following fierce fighting.

Three Thai soldiers were wounded when they stepped on booby traps in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Friday. At about noon the following day, four more were wounded in a similar incident close to Paet Um Village of Nam Yun District. Another was killed and six others wounded soon afterwards in the same area.

Three of the wounded soldiers were yesterday still stranded in the area, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters that the Soviet Union had supplied up to about 100,000 booby traps to the Vietnamese for use in the Kampuchean war.

Some of the booby traps were planted deep inside Thailand, he said.

The Vietnamese planted the booby traps in the border areas to prevent Khmer villagers and Vietnamese deserters from crossing the border into Thailand, he claimed.

Thai soldiers sustained casualties in salvaging the booby traps and this was inevitable because the military had to remove them lest Thai villagers could step on them, the spokesman said.

He said the Vietnamese had been infiltrating the Thai territory and clashing with Thai troops guarding the border areas frequently.

Narudon cited as an example an intrusion in which Vietnamese troops seized a den on Tham Chia Hill in Nam Yun District. The Thai military were able to recapture the den and drove the Vietnamese out at the cost of some casualties, he added.

The spokesman also called on people to donate more blood for Thai soldiers who sustained injuries during their operations along the border areas.

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NAVY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON SERVICE ROLE

BK020257 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Feb 86 p 5

["Exclusive interview" with Naval Commander in Chief Admiral Niphon Sirithon by BANGKOK POST editor The Chongkhadikit--date and place not given]

[Text] The: The Vietnamese as usual take exception to our joint exercises with the United States and other allies.

Niphon: When we conduct exercises with our allies, it is our business. It's nobody else's business. Yet the Vietnamese would always use their radio station to make verbal assaults or threats against us. In 1982 they accused us of trying to invade them. We were just practising landing tactics with our American friends on our own territory.

On January 23, as shown on Channel 9, in Ban Khlong Yai, Pong Nam Ron District of Trat, they fired their big guns into our villages, causing serious damage to houses and forcing the inhabitants to evacuate. The villagers were about to harvest their cotton, potato and other crops but were prevented from doing so by the artillery and mortar shells.

This was a deliberate attack and we had to return fire from land and sea. We suffered some casualties but I don't like to give out official figures since the other side never reveals their casualties and they always carry away their dead. Why should I let them know our casualties when they won't let us know theirs?

The Vietnamese fired at us for two and a half hours. Our response in kind was what made them stop.

From this we realise that they were rotating naval units. From the end of December till early January fishing boats were prohibited from using Kompong Som (formerly, Sihanoukville). That meant the change in duty vessels observed. Whenever there is such a change, there is some test shooting.

The Vietnamese would like to know how we would respond if they attacked. When they knew, there would be a lull until another rotaped with the most up-to-date weaption. [as published]

The: How has development of the navy taken place?

Niphon: From the time I was a cadet until I became a junior officer the navy has been engaged in development. From 1967 we began strengthening naval power. We built the first modern vessel, the "HMS Ratchakuman" which was equipons [as published] with the highest firepower of that period in the region.

We then moved into the electronic and computer stage of development. Development is not limited to materials and equipment but extended to training of personnel and improvement of operational tactics.

During the oil crisis training was pursued through simulation exercises. The Naval Institute has an electronic simulator for war games which are conducted under realistic conditions.

Besides training in battle situations, the facilities provide tests for naval defence contingency plans. The capabilities of potential enemies are taken into consideration. With the instructors using such capabilities, the students try to counter attacks by deploying our own ships, planes and weapons.

In cooperation with American officials at high levels we develop strategies and tactics for maximum utilisation of our capabilities and to keep our men prepared for any emergency. The range of weapons to combat air attacks and the estimation of the range of the enemy's weapons are part of the practical studies on a simulated war condition.

We also gave strategic training equipment like athletic equipment--for situations like battles between surface vessels, combat with attacking enemy aircraft or submarines. All these help make our manpower ready for anticipating enemy targets and planning, counter-measures.

All this supplements training in real vessels and aircraft which have to be reduced during the last couple of hours because of fuel shortage and cost.

Command post exercises (CPX) precede joint exercises with actual equipment.

We have modernised our vessels and aircraft with electronic and computer equipment but we have to deal with the problems of maintenance and of spare parts as well as of men who can keep the equipment in a proper state to enable its best utilisation.

It is most difficult to find the people with the needed talents to go and study maintenance of such equipment, then return not only to carry out maintenance work but also to teach others.

The: In what ways are we improving our naval strength?

Niphon: We have two corvettes being built abroad. Also two minesweepers and one Fokker coastal patrol plane which can be equipped with weapons. One of the corvettes will be delivered next year and the other the following year. The plane will be delivered about the same time. We would like to have three planes but our budgetary restraints only make it possible for us to buy one at a time.

The aircraft can be equipped with Harpoon and Sting-ray missiles. The Sting-ray can be used against nuclear submarines.

At first we didn't want the Sting-ray but just torpedoes but then nuclear submarines have proliferated while there are less conventional submarines. When the then Naval Commander-in-Chief sent me to England, we held discussions with the British Navy and Marconi to make it possible for the aircraft to carry the Sting-ray. There were problems at first but before I left England the matter was resolved with only a few adjustments having to be made.

Long term plans for development have to be changed with the times. Now that Vietnam has been receiving speedy Soviet military aid we have to improve our defence capability accordingly.

The Royal Navy has never stopped developing or making necessary adjustments to meet new circumstances. Development has to be carried out within budget limitations on the principle of self-help.

Our navy is efficient as was shown during the time of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. Before the invasion the Vietnamese had sent their 22 or so naval vessels for repairs abroad. During the invasion the ships were used to take Sihanoukville.

Our ships stood guard over our territorial waters. The Vietnamese knew we had the missiles with firepower to deal with any incursions. They left us alone.

The: What would you like to see happen about naval development?

Niphon: If our economy strengthens and we have enough budget, I would like to build up a submarine fleet. Submarines with modern equipment like the Exocet and mine-laying capability can be both a defensive and offensive weapon. We need them for our national defence. A committee has been set up to work on the project.

We also need more planes.

Our allies with whom we have conducted joint exercises have praised us for being a small country with a navy exercising considerable capability on the sea surface, in the air and in mine-laying.

We have to improve our defence capabilities but we have to take into consideration not only the requirements of the armed services but also our economic conditions affecting our budgets.

I have informed top American defence officials of the Vietnamese timetable for operations in the region. The timetable was found in a plan seized after a border battle.

American officials who had visited Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) told me that the Vietnamese were now training boys in the early teens in the use of small arms.

These are important reports which should make us aware and prepared and build up our defences. Our territorial defence units should be given special attention.

The: How extensive are the areas of responsibility of the navy?

Niphon: Throughout the country. In the South, the Navy assists in combating Communist insurgents and in joint fighting against the Communist Party of Malaya. When I was chief of staff in 1984, I visited the Marines stationed at Si Sakhon District in Narathiwat. The district officer, who had graduated in the United States with a master's degree in political science, had a problem.

The Communists had set up a state-within-a-state in the area. They bought the main product, rubber, which was priced at eight baht a kilogramme and resold at a profit. In those days it was noticed that a Soviet merchant vessel would anchor off Songkhla to take in the rubber. They forced the villagers to sell at a low price and the phuyaiban [village head man] was a Communist sympathiser.

When the district officer called a meeting of the villagers to consider the matter, he was shot but he didn't die.

We stationed a squad from the Santi nimit unit, armed with rifles and machine-guns, which turned the environment from "red" (pro-Communist) to a "white" area. The villagers elected a new phuyaiban, causing the pro-Communist headman to flee from the village.

We then returned authority to the district office. We would visit the place every fortnight until the menace faded away.

We continue our search-and-destroy missions against the Communists and we provide protection to villages needing it.

Along the Mekong River we also have Santi nimit squads operating.

The naval units off Trat and Chanthaburi have the duty of keeping themselves combat-ready for defending our territorial seas.

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CSO: 4200/663

BRIEFS

NEED FOR U.S. LOBBYING EFFORT--Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong yesterday suggested that the government make greater and continuous use of lobbyists in the United States. He said it was too late now for Thailand to protest against the controversial Farm Act because it had already been enacted as a law. Speaking on the topic of trading in the United States at the Bangkok Palace Hotel, Mr Arun said that the government did not take action on the report by the Thai Embassy in Washington that the Farm Act was being deliberated. "And we are not complaining about the problem at its end," he said. Mr Arun suggested that both the government and the private sectors should cooperate to follow up the problem more closely. He also called upon the two parties to set up a fund for lobbying in the U.S. Congress. The government, Mr Arun said, should ask help from Thai individuals or businessmen in the United States to provide it with important information on trade legislation. The deputy foreign minister noted that the government was used to dealing with the U.S. Administration while tending to ignore the Congress which had a greater say in legislation, and particularly the senators' staff who had influence over senators and congressmen. He said Thailand should follow the examples of Taiwan and South Korea which employed a large number of lobbyists in Washington. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Feb 86 p 3 BK]/12766

ATTACKS ON KAREN FEARED--Tak--Border forces were boosted along the Moei River yesterday and officials were preparing to evacuate civilians in anticipation of a Rangoon strike on Karen bases. Field sources said stepped-up security was ordered amid reports that Burmese Government reinforcements and heavy weapons had been deployed opposite Tha Song Yang District. Border forces have been told to prevent fighting on Thai soil by the warring parties across the frontier. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 86 p 3 BK]/12766

POLAND OFFERS SCHOLARSHIPS--Poland yesterday offered medical and music scholarships to Thai students. The offer was made in talks here between Polish Foreign Minister Jan Majewski [name and title as published] and his Thai counterpart and Deputy Prime Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. A Foreign Ministry source said Poland offered the scholarships without preconditions, and ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi acknowledged the offer. Mr Majewski, who had just arrived in Bangkok, also said Warsaw wanted to strengthen ties with all ASEAN members. At present, Poland has diplomatic ties with Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. Poland offered to buy more Thai raw materials and increase trade relations, and the minister invited ACM Sitthi to visit the East European country. Mr Majewski, who also met National Security Council Chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri, leaves for talks in Hanoi today. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Feb 86 p 1 BK]/12766

SECURITY COUNCIL CHECKS SOVIET SCHOLARSHIPS--The National Security Council [NSC] is following up reports that the Soviet Embassy is still contacting Thai students to study in the Soviet Union without going through the proper channels. NSC Chief Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said checks were being made after the Foreign Ministry received reports that procedure was not being followed. A Soviet Embassy official refused to comment and suggested his superiors be contacted today for more information. The ministry's Political Department head, Thep Thewakun, said the reports were being checked, and if confirmed, a protest would be lodged with the embassy. Sqn Ldr Prasong said that according to the reports, Thai students contacting the embassy regarding scholarships were told by embassy staff to contact the NSC for approval. The NSC chief said that such action created a wrong impression. If Moscow wished to give scholarships to Thai students, it should contact the Foreign Ministry, informing them of how many and what types of scholarships were available. Sqn Ldr Prasong said Thailand needs scholarships for medicine, science or technology rather than in economic or social subjects. The NSC chief also said scholarships should be given to post graduates rather than undergraduates. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Feb 86 p 1 BK]/12766

CSO: 4200/663

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK PRAISES ARMY ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK171402 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Station editorial: "All Cambodian People and All of Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and Guerrillas Celebrate the 18th Founding Anniversary of Our Democratic Kampuchean National Army With Great Determination to Continue the United Struggle Against the Genocidal Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Until Final Victory"]

[Text] The 18th founding anniversary of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army [DKNA] falls on 17 January. Today all Cambodian people and all our DKNA combatants and guerrillas on every battlefield throughout the country commemorate this 18th founding anniversary of our DKNA as our struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors makes headway in all fields while the Vietnamese enemy plunges headlong in all sectors.

Our DKNA is an army born of the people and has great heroism and a long tradition of valiant struggle. Our DKNA was born and has tempered itself in number as well as in quality and fighting tactics amid the flames of successive wars. It resolutely fights in service of the nation and people and defends the nation and people under all circumstances.

In particular, at present when the Hanoi aggressors, backed and supported by their Soviet boss, have sent hundreds of thousands of troops and untold numbers of tanks and artillery pieces to attack, invade, and occupy Cambodia and to massacre the Cambodian people through all cruel methods with unheard-of savagery and barbarism in an attempt to swallow and annex Cambodia, trying to turn this country into a province of Vietnam, our DKNA has courageously upheld the combat banner in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, resolute in defending the nation, race, territory, and people and in preventing the Vietnamese from ransacking or swallowing our country.

For the past more than 7 years, our DKNA has displayed a high sense of heroism by daring to make all kinds of sacrifice, offering their blood and flesh in the tenacious struggle right on the battlefield, attacking the Vietnamese enemy relentlessly and more and more vigorously day after day, season after season, and year after year, transforming the danger that our Cambodian nation and race might be eliminated in a situation in which our struggle develops

excellently as it does now. Especially during this eighth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who find themselves in a total impasse have mobilized their forces, tanks, and artillery pieces and sent them to the western border region in an attempt to launch a last-ditch offensive to extricate themselves from this impasse. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors remain unable to launch any major offensive as they wish because our national army and guerrillas have been intensifying attacks against them, driving them into utter confusion, both on the western border battlefield and on the battlefields inside Cambodia. In particular, on the battlefields in the interior of the country our national army and guerrillas have repeatedly dispersed and disintegrated the Vietnamese administration at the village and commune levels and repeatedly decommissioned the militia forces and Cambodian soldiers, daily shaking the administrative infrastructures painstakingly set up by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to be used as a foundation supporting their war of aggression in Cambodia in the political, military, and economic fields. At the same time, we have attacked the small, medium-size, and large townships and the small, medium-size, and large positions of the Vietnamese enemy everywhere, especially in the five provinces around Tonle Sap and around Phnom Penh. We repeatedly cut their transportation lines and launched an uninterrupted string of guerrilla attacks against them from the western border region down to the various areas adjacent to Vietnam, causing the Vietnamese enemy to be tied up everywhere, especially around Phnom Penh and in the first group of battlefields where they are compelled to keep several tens of thousands of troops. All of this has prevented the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from launching any major offensive as planned. This has also plunged them even more quickly into the abyss of final defeat.

In summary, in the past 7 years our DKNA has caused successive defeats to the Vietnamese aggressor army, boasted by Hanoi to be the third most powerful army in the world, preventing them from swallowing Cambodia and from pushing ahead with the implementation of their aggressive and expansionist strategy. We have instead caused them to bog down more and more inextricably and to head inexorably toward final defeat. Therefore, our DKNA is an army that is politically and organizationally strong, an army that has been through all sorts of obstacles and storms. It is a very powerful and awe-inspiring army.

On the occasion of the 18th founding anniversary of the DKNA, our army combatants and guerrillas on every battlefield pledge to continue upholding the combat banner against the Vietnamese aggressors with a high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis the nation and people and to continue strengthening the unity with our people in carrying on the guerrilla attacks according to the five new combat tactics with great vigor, creativeness, and initiative, crushing as many Vietnamese troops as possible and causing greater difficulties to the Vietnamese aggressors until they are completely defeated.

Also on this occasion, the Cambodian people would like to extend best wishes to all our DK National Army combatants and guerrillas who are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on all battlefields. May you enjoy good health and more and greater successes until final victory is won over the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to liberate the country and people and perpetuate the Cambodian race and also to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK ON SRV, PRK 'LIES' ABOUT 1985 CROPS

BK240535 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Jan 86

["News commentary": "The Le Duan Clique Has Continued To Create Famine for Us As a Means to Exterminate the Cambodian Race"]

[Text] Eleven days after the Le Duan clique's radio deceived the Vietnamese people that in 1985 the annual grain ration per person increased to 309 kh which exceed the need for consumption, on 13 January 1986 the radio of the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh followed the Vietnamese style by deceiving the Cambodian people that despite drought and floods in various regions, rice production in Cambodia in 1985 turned out to be much better than in the past year. In October, the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh boasted that this was the 1st year that Cambodia had sufficient rice for consumption.

These shameless lies by the Vietnamese aggressors are totally contrary to the claim by (Van Da), an official of the Phnom Penh administration, carried by the NEW YORK TIMES at the end of August 1985 that Cambodia would suffer shortage of 1 million metric tons of rice if drought dragged on until September. These deceitful propaganda campaigns also run totally counter to the assessment by foreign experts who said that Cambodia will this year face more serious grain shortage. In fact, famine in Cambodia was not caused by drought. It was caused by the Vietnamese aggressors' plan to starve the Cambodian people to death. In 1986, the Cambodian people will face even more serious famine than than in 1985 because:

1. In the 1985 rainy season, especially during harvest time, many Cambodian people who were recruited by the Vietnamese aggressors will be engaged in western border, such as at the foot of Dangrek mountain. These tens of thousands of Cambodians have thus not been able to till their land.
2. Since the beginning of September, the Vietnamese aggressors have begun to recruit 100,000 to 200,000 Cambodians to clear bush, build roads, and engage in transportation work on the western border battlefield. This has prevented the people from working in their rice fields to earn their living.
3. Due to the recruitment in 1984-85 dry season, the Cambodian people lost from 100,000 to 200,000 labor forces for farming because tens of thousands of

these recruits were either killed or wounded by mines and bullets and died of typhoid fever while the survivors were too exhausted or too ill to work. In April 1985, there were more than 10,000 wounded, maimed, or sick recruits in hospitals in Phnom Penh and in various provincial towns adjacent to the western border. According to Doctor So Saren, former director of a hospital in Phnom Penh, those who survived from the border died when they returned home or became too weak to work. Malaria has spread throughout the country.

4. In December 1985 and January 1986, the meager rice produced by the Cambodian people had been plundered and sent to various Vietnamese camps by the Vietnamese aggressors. In addition to this, the Vietnamese aggressors ordered the Cambodian people to contribute rice to them monthly at an average of 10 kg per house.

These criminal acts clearly laid bare to the world that the Le Duan clique has continued to create famine for use as a means to exterminate the Cambodian race.

The Cambodian people vehemently condemn the Le Duan clique for its policy of using famine as a means to exterminate the Cambodian race.

The Cambodian people call on world public opinion to condemn the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities' aggression in Cambodia more strongly.

Only by demanding and making the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw all troops from Cambodia can the Cambodian people's misery and suffering from starvation be resolved and can the Cambodian people resume their normal life.

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CSO: 4212/50

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPLY TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK230445 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Jan 86

["Text" of "recent" reply message from Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, to Khieu Samphan, vice president in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan

Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Your Excellency: I am very honored to have received your letter dated 6 November 1985. In this letter, Your Excellency, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in your own name, expressed profound thanks to the Thai Government for its support and vote for the UN resolution on the situation in Cambodia which has been adopted with an even greater number of votes than in the past year.

I would like to reiterate to you and, through you, to the CGDK, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the Cambodian people that the Thai Government continues to support the total implementation of the UN resolutions demanding the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia in order to restore and preserve Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, and calling on all states not to interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. This is the most significant point for the just and permanent settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Please accept this new assurance and highest regards from me.

[Signed] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila

Foreign Minister of Thailand

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CSO: 4212/50

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CRITICIZES SRV STAND ON 'TWO ISSUES' OF CONFLICT

BK311121 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
30 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Can Never Turn Their War of Aggression in Cambodia into an Internal Problem Nor Can They Put the Blame for Their Aggression Against Cambodia on Others in Order to Hide Their War of Aggression and Expansion and That of Their Soviet Masters in This Region"]

[Text] In their recent communique in Vientiane, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrogantly stated that the settlement of the Cambodian problem is related to two issues:

1. The internal problem which must be resolved among the various Cambodian parties; and
2. The international issue which must be settled among the various concerned countries.

Why do the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors create these issues?

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors create these issues in an attempt to turn their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia into a conflict among Cambodians and to put the blame for their aggression against Cambodia on others in order to hide their war of aggression and expansion and that of their Soviet masters in this region.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' maneuvers have been defeated repeatedly in the past more than 7 years. However, they pursue their tricky propaganda as they try to refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions and to continue to occupy Cambodia forever in conformity with their aggressive and expansionist ambitions. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can not mislead anyone. During the past 7 years, the international community has come to realize more clearly the cause of the Cambodian problem. The world community has come to understand clearly that the Cambodian question is caused by the Hanoi Vietnamese who sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and occupy Democratic Kampuchea--an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state

and a legitimate member of the United Nations. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have received all forms of assistance and support from the Soviet international expansionists. In fact, during the past more than 7 years, only Vietnamese troops armed with Soviet-made weapons have waged a war of aggression and genocide against the Cambodian race. There are no foreign soldiers in Cambodia other than these hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor troops. Moreover, these Vietnamese aggressor troops have not only killed the Cambodian people but they also have violated and shelled Thai territory, causing many deaths among the Thai people and soldiers and a lot of destruction of their property and belongings. This has made the situation along the Cambodian-Thai border and in all of Southeast Asia more tense.

Therefore, the war in Cambodia is not an internal problem among Cambodians. It is a war of aggression and expansion waged by the Vietnamese and the Soviets to swallow Cambodia and set up their Indochina federation and advance further by implementing their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. The overwhelming number of peace, and justice-loving countries throughout the world, including the ASEAN countries, have assisted and supported the Cambodian people and the CGDK in order to oppose the war of aggression and expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The assistance and support of these countries is completely correct and just to defend the principles of international law and the UN Charter and to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as peace, stability, and order in the whole world.

The so-called Heng Samrin regime, which has been peddled by the Hanoi Vietnamese and the Soviets during the past more than 7 years, is only the product of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. The Heng Samrin regime would not exist if not for the more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops stationed in Cambodia. The so-called Heng Samrin regime would disintegrate automatically, and it will not be able to survive even a single day when all Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Cambodia.

Thus, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never turn their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia into an internal problem among Cambodians nor can they put the blame for their aggression in Cambodia on others in order to hide their war of aggression and expansionist and that of their Soviet masters in this region.

The fact that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have tried by cheap and tricky maneuvers to put the blame for their aggression and expansion on others has made the international community hate them and be more angry with them. Furthermore, it has made the world community put more pressure on them and increase its assistance and support for the Cambodian people and the CGDK so that they will be able to pursue their struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefields until the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors agree to settle the Cambodian question in conformity with the UN resolutions by completely and unconditionally withdrawing their aggressor troops from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people determine their own destiny with no outside interference.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CALLS ON USSR TO STOP AIDING VIETNAM

BK010835 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
31 Jan 86

[Station commentary: "If the Soviet Union Really Wants To Help Solve the Cambodian Problem and Wants Peace, Security, and Stability To Be Restored in Southeast Asia, It Should Stop Giving Military Aid to Vietnam and Pressure Vietnam To Withdraw All Its Aggressor Troops From Cambodia"]

[Text] The Soviet Union--the big financier that has aided the Hanoi authorities in their war of aggression against Cambodia--has recently launched an active drive on the Cambodian problem by making several proposals and especially by trying to bring about regional talks between the ASEAN countries and the so-called Indochinese countries. On 27 January, the Soviet Embassy spokesman in Singapore reiterated that the Soviet Union is willing to be a guarantor of a Cambodian peace accord worked out through such talks.

What is the aim of these Soviet activities?

1. They are aimed at legitimizing the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh--that is, making the world community accept the barbarous Vietnamese-Soviet acts in Cambodia as a fait accompli.
2. They are to sow discord among the patriotic Cambodian resistance forces, which are jointly launching a vigorous struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and to make the world community, particularly the ASEAN countries, stop supporting the struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the CGDK, thus enabling Vietnam--the cat's-paw of the Soviet Union--to disperse these Cambodian resistance forces and annex Cambodia to form an Indochinese federation as a springboard for further aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, even using such a sweet word as peace, there is nothing new in the Soviet stand. The Soviet Union still maintains the twin aims that both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have failed to fulfill militarily over the last 7 years. As a matter of fact, in a recent meeting with the Vietnamese, Lao, and PRK puppet ambassadors in Moscow, Kapitsa strongly reaffirmed that there has been no change in Soviet support for Vietnam, Laos, and the Phnom Penh

puppets. At the same time, the Soviet Union has doubled its aid to the Hanoi authorities and continued to send tanks, artillery, weapons, and ammunition to the Vietnamese aggressors so they can carry out an offensive to disperse the Cambodian resistance forces in the current dry season. Therefore, there is no change in the Soviet stand regarding the Cambodian problem. Moreover, it has sought every means--military and diplomatic--to fulfill the strategy of annexing Cambodia to form an Indochinese federation as a springboard for its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

However, the world community has already set the principles and modus operandi for solving the Cambodian problem--that is, the Hanoi authorities must withdraw all their aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally in accordance with the UN resolutions and the statement of the International Conference on Cambodia. After all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will hold a universal, free election to choose their own government and social system without any outside interference. This is the sole correct and just method for settling the Cambodian problem permanently. With all the Vietnamese troops withdrawn from Cambodia, the tense situation along the Cambodian-Thai border and the tension and lack of stability in all Southeast Asia will also be eliminated. Moreover, the world community, especially the ASEAN countries, has persistently called on the Soviet Union to stop giving military aid to Vietnam and to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. Therefore, there is no need for the Soviet Union to be a guarantor to any peace accord. If the Soviet Union really wants to help solve the Cambodian problem and wants peace, security, and stability to be restored in Southeast Asia, it should join in solving this problem in accordance with this correct and just method. Moreover, the Soviet Union should stop giving military aid to Vietnam and pressure Vietnam to accept the political settlement of the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. If the Soviet Union does not stop aiding the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, however, the world community will continue to pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the seven UN resolutions.

The Cambodian people have declared that the Cambodian and Soviet peoples have no differences with each other. With the people in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world, the Cambodian people call on the Soviet Union to stop giving military aid to Vietnam and to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia. If the Soviet Union stops giving military aid to the Vietnamese aggressors and pressures Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will ask the CGDK to reestablish all-round relations with the Soviet Union. If the Soviet Union continues to aid the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, however, the Cambodian people will have no alternative save continuing struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are compelled to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Battle Results for January

BK050920 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Feb 86

[January battle results from battlefields throughout the country]

- [Text] 1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 248 Vietnamese soldiers killed and 198 wounded. Total: 446 casualties.
2. Leach battlefield: 314 killed and 301 wounded. Total: 615 casualties.
3. Samlot battlefield: 304 killed and 293 wounded. Total: 597 casualties.
4. Pailin battlefield: 436 killed and 548 wounded. Total: 984 casualties.
5. South Sisophon battlefield: 257 killed and 307 wounded. Total: 564 casualties.
6. North Sisophon battlefield: 210 killed and 275 wounded. Total: 485 casualties.
7. Battlefield around Battambang town: 67 killed and 84 wounded. Total: 151 casualties.
8. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 149 killed and 114 wounded. Total: 263 casualties.
9. Preah Vihear battlefield: 36 killed and 39 wounded. Total: 75 casualties.
10. Kompong Thom-Kompong Cham battlefield: 215 killed and 223 wounded. Total: 438 casualties.
11. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 114 killed and 106 wounded. Total: 220 casualties.
12. Kompong Chhnang battlefield: 50 killed and 47 wounded. Total: 97 casualties.

13. Northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield: 48 killed and 68 wounded. Total: 116 casualties.

14. Southwestern battlefield: 151 killed and 192 wounded. Total: 343 casualties.

15. Northeast-Eastern battlefield: 94 killed and 77 wounded. Total: 171 casualties.

In sum, in January 1985 we killed 2,693 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 2,872 others for a total of 5,565 casualties. We also caught 22 others alive.

VONADK Battle Reports

BK070812 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports in the reporting period 31 January-6 February:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 31 January reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese commune administrations in Kompong Siem District of Kompong Cham Province on 18 January, Kampot District of Kampot Province on 25 January, and in Battambang and Sangke districts of Battambang Province on 24 and 25 January; ambushed Vietnamese soldiers and a jeep in Battambang province on 25 and 26 January; and conducted various other activities on Siem Ta, Samlot, Leach, Kompong Som, South Kisophon, Southwestern region, Kompong Cham, and Kompong Thom battlefields from 18 to 28 January, killing or wounding 165 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 29 weapons, 5 cars, a barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 5 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 1 February reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrations at Chamna commune in Kompong Svay District on 21 January, at Svay Bei Daeum and Svay Prey villages in Battambang district on 27 January; ambushed a Vietnamese company on the Route 4 battlefield on 24 January, and 3 trucks on the Siem Reap battlefield on 17 and 21 January; and conducted various other activities on the Pailin, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields from 11 to 28 January, killing or wounding 209 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 18 guns, 3 village and commune offices, 3 trucks, an ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 2 February, DK forces launched sweep operation against Vietnamese positions along Route 6 in Santuk District of Kompong Thom Province on 29 January; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks along Mekong river in Kroch Chhma and Tbong Khmum districts on Kompong Cham battlefield on 24 January; attacked a commune office in Sangke District on Battambang battlefield on 29 January, 2 commune offices in Sre Ambel district on Koh Kong battlefield on 25 January, 2 villages in Sisophon District of Battambang Province on 29 January, a commune office in Cheung

Prey District of Kompong Cham Province on 30 January, a Vietnamese battalion in Moung District of Battambang Province on 24 January, and a company unit in Baray District of Kompong Ohom Province on 27 January; and conducted various other activities on the southwestern region, Siem Ta, Kratie, Samlot, and Route 4 battlefields from 27 to 30 January. They killed or wounded 276 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 64 assorted weapons, 2 ammunition depots, 4 paddy and rice storehouses, 6 commune office buildings, 2 commune positions, 2 platoon positions, 20 barracks, a bridge, a ship, and some war materiel; seized 60 assorted guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 2 townships, 10 villages, and hundreds of Cambodian soldiers.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 3 February, DK forces liberated Ta Lat township in Phnum Sruoch District on the Route 4 battlefield on 30 January; dismantled the Vietnamese administration in Tang Krasang commune on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 28 January; ambushed a truck on Route 12 in Kompong Thom Province on 25 January; ambushed 2 Vietnamese company units in Stoung District on the Kompong Thom Battlefield on 23 January; and launched various other activities on the Siem Reap, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Siem Ta, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields from 20 January to 2 February, killing or wounding 218 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying an ammunition depot, a weapons storehouse, a paddy warehouse, a cloth warehouse, a salt storehouse, 3 commune office buildings, 5 trucks, and some war materiel; seizing 7 guns, 30 pieces of cloth, and some war materiel; and liberating 6 villages and 32 Cambodian soldiers on the Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 4 February reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks along the Tonle Sap river in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Chhnang Province on 1 February, in Stoeng Trang District of Kompong Cham Province on 28 January, in Battambang and Sangke districts on 27 and 28 January, in Toek Phos District of Kompong Chhnang Province on 26 January, and in Kompong Svay District of Kompong Thom Province on 23 January; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon in Preah Net Preah District of Battambang Province on 25 January; and conducted various other activities on the Siem Ta, West Battambang, Stung Treng, and South Sisophon battlefields from 28 January to 2 February, killing or wounding 105 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 4 commune office buildings, 13 guns, a truck, a boat, 21 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing 14 guns and some war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 5 February, DK forces attacked and liberated Kompong Luong-Krakor township in Krakor District of Pursat Province on 27 January; attacked Vietnamese commune administrations in areas along Route 5 from Paoy Samraong to O Ta Ches commune in Battambang Province on 30 January and north of Anlung Puok on the Samlot battlefield on 30 January, blew up 2 sections of railroad track in Kompong Tralach District of Kompong Chhnang Province on 28 January; destroyed a truck in Kompong Tralach District on 21 January and another truck on Samlot battlefield on 26 January; and conducted various other activities on the Samlot, East

Battambang, South Sisophon, Southwestern region, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, and Moung-Pursat battlefields from 27 January to 1 February, killing or wounding 238 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 44 guns, 6 trucks, 16 motorboats, 19 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 February reports that DK forces liberated Ta Mem township and 9 villages on the South Battambang battlefield and shelled Battambang town on 31 January; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks at Khna Ansa commune in Krakor District on the Pursat battlefield on 31 January, at Trapeang Russei commune in Kompong Svay District of Kompong Thom Province on 31 January, and at 2 villages in Stoeng Trang District of Kompong Cham Province on 1 February; and conducted various other activities on Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Pailin, South Sisophon, North Sisophon, Siem Ta, and the southwestern region battlefields from 26 January to 2 February, killing or wounding 116 Vietnamese soldiers; capturing another; destroying a commune office building, a truck, a bridge, a rice milling machine, 15 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; seizing 12 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 9 villages on the Battambang battlefield.

CGDK Forces' Actions

BK031338 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has just received reports on clashes between the CGDK forces and the Vietnamese troops.

On 30 January, 10 combatants from the 2d Division of the Sihanoukist National Army [ANS] launched a commando raid against a position of the Vietnamese forces north of Svay Sar village 1 km from Sangke District in Battambang Province, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding another. On the same day, a special patrol unit of the ANS and KPNLF clashed with 25 Vietnamese soldiers from the 75th Division in the vicinity of Kouk Khvav village about 10 km from Thmar Puok District. The clash lasted for 10 minutes. No casualties were reported.

On 30 January, 200 forces of the CGDK clashed with a group of Vietnamese soldiers north of Thkeam Romeas village about 4.5 km from Prasat Rovieng [Preah Vihear Province] during which the Vietnamese fired 130-mm mortar shells to provide support for their troops. No casualties were reported.

On 28 January, 13 combatants of the CGDK forces clashed with a group of Vietnamese soldiers from the 9th Infantry Division in the vicinity of Kouk Khvav village about 9 km from Thmar Puok District. The clash lasted for 20 minutes. The Vietnamese also fired mortar shells to support for other troops. No casualties and losses were reported. On the same day, a group of Vietnamese soldiers from the 75th Division sent three T-54 tanks from Chhup village in Preah Net Preah District in Battambang Province to Thmar Puok District.

4 Villages 'Liberated'

BK020316 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] On the night of 28 January, we attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese commune administration at Chong Dong Commune, Baray District, Kompong Thom battlefield. We killed or wounded some Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a commune office and some documents; seized 1 AK, 30 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 sacks of rice, and some documents; and seized 4 villages, namely Tuol Damnak, Chong Dong, Popich, and Tuol Siem.

SRV, Heng Samrin Troop Movements

BK011439 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer Radio has received several reports on the movements of the Vietnamese and puppet Heng Samrin troops. These reports said that on 5 January, 650 Vietnamese soldiers from the 722d Infantry Regiment of the 72d Division armed with many light and heavy guns and two 60mm mortars, three 82-mm mortars, 12 RPD's, and two 82-mm recoilless rifles were dispatched from Khna village, Varin District, to Sre Prang village, Srei Snam District, Oddar Meanchey Province.

From 16 to 20 January, 500 Heng Samrin soldiers from the 9th Division armed with all types of weapons followed by 40 ox carts transporting materiel, ammunition, and mines were sent by foot from Thmar Puok to Kouk Dong village of Sisophon District.

On 21 January, three Vietnamese trucks transported barbed wire from Sisophon District to Poipet.

On 24 January, the armed 80th transportation unit of the puppet Heng Samrin clique transportation unit of the puppet Heng Samrin clique transported brush clearing equipment from Sisophon District to Thmar Puok District.

Battle Successes by Resistance

BK311425 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] It is reported that on 20 January the Sihanoukist National Army launched a surprise attack on Vietnamese company position No. 7004 in the vicinity of O Prasat Sangke and Svay Sar villages, killing 12 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding 20 others.

On 21 January, 10 soldiers of the Democratic Kampuchean party launched a surprise attack on a Vietnamese position at point 551 of Kbal Damrei mountain, 40 km from Ratanamondol District [Battambang Province]. No reports on Vietnamese casualties are available.

On 18 January, a group of Democratic Kampuchean party soldiers ambushed three Vietnamese materiel and food supply ships sailing along the coast from Kampot Province. Twenty Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 14 others were missing while 10 soldiers of the Democratic Kampuchean party were killed and 5 others were wounded in the clash.

SRV Force Attacked in Battambang

BK010231 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Report from various battlefield]

[Excerpt] Battambang battlefield: On 27 January, the Vietnamese enemy gathered two battalions, assisted by 105-mm cannons, DK-85, DK-75, and DK-82 guns and by 82- and 60-mm mortars, in an attempt to resist us north of Battambang town. After a 4-hour battle, the Vietnamese were repulsed and routed. We killed 6 and wounded 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 2 B-40's, 15 AK's, 1 60-mm mortar; and seized 600 rounds of AK ammunition and some war materiel.

On 26 January, a Vietnamese jeep leaving Battambang for O Ambao along Route 10 in Battambang District went over our mines and was attacked by our forces. The jeep was completely destroyed on the spot. Three people on board were killed, including a regiment commander; another seven were wounded. We also destroyed an assortment of eight weapons.

Rockets Fired Into Battambang

BK070442 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] South Battambang Battlefield: On the night of 31 January, our national army attacked and totally liberated Ta Mem Township in Battambang District. We killed nine Vietnamese soldiers and wounded two others. At the same time, we fired three 107-mm rockets into Battambang town, killing or wounding some Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed a rice mill containing 500 sacks of paddy, a commune office building, 5 barracks, and some war materiel. We seized some war materiel and liberated nine villages, namely Ta Mem, Thmat Pong, Anlong Svay, Khchas, Buor Khnor, Russei Kev, Khveng, Khcheay, and O Sralau.

SRV Strafes Villages

BK040136 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] On 23 and 24 January, the Vietnamese enemy used two aircraft to strafe our people's villages along the Chinet river from Anlung Pringe

village [Kompong Thom Province] southward, wounding five inhabitants and killing a number of buffalo.

1 Township, 5 Villages 'Liberated'

BK070404 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300
GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] At 0530 on 1 February, our national army swept away and dismantled the Vietnamese commune administration along the Tonle Sap river bank from Kompong Thkov to Kompong Ta Ches township in Kompong Ralach District, Kompong Province. We launched this attack in three prongs. The first prong attacked the Kompong Ta Ches township on the west bank of the river. The second prong attacked the Vietnamese company position at Kaoh Thkov monastery. The third prong attacked the Vietnamese commune administration at Kaoh Thkov commune south of Kaoh Thkov monastery. We totally liberated and took control of these three areas. A little while later, the Vietnamese enemies sent two boatloads of reinforcements from Kaoh Bang Kaong and Ampil Toek in an attempt to seize Kompong Ta Ches township from us. We ambushed and routed these Vietnamese forces. As a result:

1. We killed 25 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 18 others for a total of 43 casualties. We destroyed 4 AK's, 17 AR-15's, 1 SKS, 18 barracks, a commune office building, a truck, a motorboat, 8 boats, a bicycle, and some war materiel.
2. We seized a B-41, 2 drum-magazine machineguns, 1 RPD, 4 AK's, 4 AR-15's, 5 B-41 rockets, 1,000 machinegun bullets, 1,100 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 hand grenades, a map, 16 rucksacks, 14 hammocks, 28 sets of military uniform, and some war materiel.
3. We liberated Kompong Ta Ches township and five villages in Kaoh Thkov commune, namely Kaoh Thkov, Bat Trang, Ta Mol Leu, Ta Mol Kraom, and Tuol Trabek. We freed many villagers conscripted by the Vietnamese enemies to work under the Kar-5 labor conscription policy and 40 Cambodian soldiers.

CGDK Military Activities

BK030842 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Political commentary: "On the Military Activities of the Cambodian Coalition Government"]

[Text] Before the 1984-85 dry season, the armed forces of the Cambodian coalition government had built large bases along the Cambodian-Thai border and allowed the civilians to live together with them under their protection. At that time, the Vietnamese regarded these bases as the targets of their attacks. The armed forces of the coalition government could then launch only limited nibble attacks against the Vietnamese inside Cambodia far from the border. At that time, the Vietnamese thought that if they

attacked and eliminated all these bases, it would mean that they could get rid of the main root of the coalition government. Therefore, in the 1984-85 dry season, the Vietnamese launched a large-scale offensive against all bases of the coalition government. Let us take a look at what has happened to this Vietnamese dream. The Vietnamese Army is more powerful than that of the Cambodian coalition government. We have never dreamed of being able to smash the Vietnamese army through military forces. But we think that with the use of our force of arms, the Vietnamese might be compelled to withdraw their troops from Cambodia. The Vietnamese strategy in launching that offensive to eliminate the CGDK bases falls into our strategy which aims at using military forces to cause disturbances for the Vietnamese and make the Vietnamese spend more in military field, thus causing more heavy economic burden for them. This is an additional pressure to the pressure being exerted against the Vietnamese by the international diplomatic sector.

Various reports received by the Voice of the Khmer clearly attest that the Cambodian coalition government has fulfilled this aim. This is because so far the coalition government which is made up of the three anti-Vietnam Cambodian groups have sent their armed forces to launch activities almost everywhere inside Cambodia. The Sihanoukist National Army of the FUNCINPEC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the KPNLF armed forces of the KPNLF led by His Excellency Son Sann, and the armed forces of the Democratic Kampuchean side led by Khieu Samphan have cooperated in launching military operations throughout Cambodia, particularly in the areas around the Tonle Sap Lake, in the vicinity of the Cambodian coasts, such as Kompong Som port, and near Phnom Penh capital. For the time being, these activities are not aimed at seizing permanent control of any area. These activities are just war of attrition to annoy the enemies in accordance with the guerrilla war methods or the hit-and-run methods. The Vietnamese used these methods during their struggle against the French and Americans. Now the Vietnamese are suffering the same fate as the French and Americans faced during the Vietnam war. No one knows better than the Vietnamese that no force can withstand these jungle war tactics especially when the armed forces which use these methods enjoy the full support from the people as we are enjoying now.

In sum, the military activities of the armed forces of the three CGDK groups constitute the most important factor to defeat the Vietnamese and force them to hold negotiations in order to find ways to withdraw themselves from Cambodia and return the independence to the Cambodian people.

More support from the Cambodian people and those Cambodian brothers and sisters working for the Heng Samrin regime is very important to quickly regaining independence for our Cambodia since it will enable our armed forces to become more efficient in fighting.

50 Vietnamese Soldiers Killed

BK030713 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] From 25 to 27 January, 300 Cambodian soldiers mutinied against the Vietnamese soldiers in Takeo Town. They killed 30 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another 20. The fighting was continuing. It should be recalled that on 26 December, 200 Cambodian soldiers together with our national army and people attacked the Vietnamese enemy in Takeo Town. At that time, they totally smashed the Vietnamese enemy in the town.

We call on our national army and people nearby to cooperate with the Cambodian soldiers in Takeo Town in attacking the Vietnamese. You should give full support and assistance to these Cambodian soldiers spiritually, materially, and in all other respects.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLES, SKIRMISHES

3-12 Jan Guerrilla Attacks

BK221207 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Voice of the Khmer newsroom has received additional reports from reliable sources on the military situation in Cambodia. It is learned that on 7 January, 75 Cambodian nationalist soldiers ambushed a Vietnamese truck convoy 2 km from Ratanamondol District township, killing 16 and wounding 12 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying a truck and some war materiel. On 12 January, some 24 Cambodian nationalist soldiers destroyed 100 meters of rail track between Battambang and Sisophon. On 3 January, the Cambodian nationalist forces destroyed 200 meters of rail track between Battambang and Moun Russei District. It is also reported that on 10 January, a Soviet ship of the (flag co oriental line) transported six 10-wheel trucks and a large quantity of other war materiel to Kompong Som port. Some 30 Vietnamese soldiers then carried this war equipment on three trucks and stored them in a warehouse 6 km northeast of Kompong Som port.

17-23 Jan Battle Reports

BK240739 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [VONADK] in Cambodian broadcasts the following battle reports from the reporting period 17-23 January:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 January reports that DK forces fired 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap Town airport on 7 and 8 January; dispersed Vietnamese administrations at Trapeang Cho Commune in Thpong District on 7 January, at Damrei Slap Commune in Kompong Svay District on 7 January, and at Baray Commune in Prey Chhor District on 10 January; ambushed 2 Vietnamese company units on northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 12 January, 1 Vietnamese battalion unit on Moun-Pursat battlefield on 13 January, and 1 jeep on Samlot battlefield on 10 January; set ablaze 1 truck on Samlot battlefield on 12 January; cut 15 sections of railroad track at Svay Teap on Battambang battlefield on 13 January and 6 other sections of railroad track on Moun-Pursat battlefield on 11 January; attacked a Vietnamese battalion position in Kaoh Nhek District on Mondolkiri battlefield on 13 January; and conducted various other activities on Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, northwest Phnom Penh, and Kratie battlefields from 5 to 13 January, killing and wounding 138 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 32

assorted weapons, 350 meters of railroad track, 1 commune office building, 1 ammunition depot, 1 jeep, 1 truck, 2 C-25 radio sets, 3 barracks, and some war materiel; and seizing 4 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 January, DK forces attacked Sala Ta Ong township and liberated 4 villages along Sangke River bank in Sangke District on Battambang battlefield on 15 January; dispersed Vietnamese village and commune administrations at Leang Chey village in Kong Pisei District on 6 January, at Svay Cheat Village in Battambang District on 13 January, and at Trap Commune in Cheung Prey District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 14 January; ambushed 1 Vietnamese company unit west of Anlung Reap on western Leach battlefield on 15 January, 6 trucks on a road on north Sisophon battlefield on 13 January, and 1 truck on Siem Reap battlefield on 10 January; and conducted various other activities on Pailin, Samlot, north Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, and Leach battlefields from 2 to 16 January, killing and wounding 264 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 53 assorted guns, 9 trucks, 1 rice milling machine, 11 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 2 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Battambang battlefield and 4 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 January reports that as results of attacks and ambushes in Kampot, south and north Sisophon, Kompong Cham, Siem Ta, and Kratie between 3 and 15 January, DK forces killed 60 enemy soldiers and wounded 82 others; destroyed 6 guns, 2 trucks, 1 motorboat, and some ammunition and materiel; seized 5 guns, 100 meters of telephone cable; and liberated 3 villages in Kampot Province and 5 others in South Sisophon District.

The DK Army radio reports at 2315 GMT on 20 January that DK forces attacked Krang Lvea Commune office in Kompong Tralach District on 15 January, Trapeang Kor Commune office in Cheung Prey District on 15 January, and commune office in Sangke District on 14 January; ambushed a Vietnamese company unit in Sre Ambel District on Route 4 battlefield on 14 January, a Vietnamese company unit in Mongkolborei District on 15 January, a Vietnamese platoon unit on South Sisophon battlefield on 15 January, a truck on Samlot battlefield on 15 January, and a motorboat on Koh Kong battlefield on 15 January; and conducted various other activities on South Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Koh Kong, and Siem Ta battlefields from 12 to 17 January, killing and wounding 132 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 15 guns, 1 truck, 1 motorboat, and some war materiel; seizing some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 4 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 January says DK forces killed and wounded 211 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 2 trucks, 7 boats, 9 barracks, 3 bridges, and some war materiel; seized 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 5 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield and 7 villages on Battambang battlefield in actions launched from 7 to 18 January on Pailin, Moung-Pursat, South Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, and Battambang battlefields and in attacks launched in Ta Laoh Commune on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 12 January, Chheuteal Commune on Battambang

battlefield on 15 January, Phnum Sampeou Commune in Battambang Province on 18 January, and Phneou Commune in Kompong Thom Province on 18 January.

At 2315 GMT on 22 January VONADK reports that DK forces disrupted Vietnamese commune administrations in Kompong Thom Province on 17 January, at a commune in Kompong Cham Province on 10 January, O Commune in Moung District of Battambang Province and 15 January, at Krakor Commune in Moung District on 17 January, and at 10 villages along Sangke River bank in Battambang District on 19 January; cut 10 sections of railroad track on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 10 January; ambushed a Vietnamese company moving from Krakor to Vat Kralanh on Moung-Pursat battlefield on 10 January and 3 Vietnamese trucks on Route 4 on 14 January; and conducted various other activities on western Leach, Pailin, Battambang, Kompong Thom, Samlot, and Moung-Pursat battlefields from 8 to 18 January, killing and wounding 109 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 4 guns, 5 barracks, 5 commune office buildings, 200 meters of railroad track, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; seizing 2 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 7 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield and 2 villages on Moung-Pursat battlefield.

According to the Clandestine radio at 2315 GMT on 23 January, DK forces attacked 2 Vietnamese platoon units in Prey Chhor District in Kompong Cham Province on 13 and 14 January, 1 Vietnamese platoon in Angkor Chey Village in Kampot Province on 6 January, and the Vietnamese soldiers launching operations on Sisophon battlefield on 18 January; set ablaze 1 truck on Route 4 on 18 January; attacked 1 Vietnamese company position in Chamka Leu District of Kompong Cham Province on 18 January, and a position in area south of Siem Ta on Siem Ta battlefield on 18 and 20 January; dispersed Vietnamese commune administrations in Tuk Meas, Prey Nop, Kompong Trach, Tram Kak, and Baray-Chamka Leu Districts; and conducted various other activities on southwest, Route 4, and Kompong Som battlefields from 9 to 16 January, killing and wounding 172 enemy soldiers; destroying 39 assorted weapons, 2 commune office buildings, 1 truck, 4 guard posts, and some war materiel; seizing 6 weapons and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages in Prey Nop District.

Various Battlefields

BK250517 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Battambang battlefield: On 20 January, our commandos attacked a Vietnamese position defending the factory at Don Teav. We killed five and wounded seven Vietnamese enemy soldiers. We destroyed a 100-meter-long paddy warehouse capable of storing tens of thousands of sacks of paddy, plundered from our people to be taken to Vietnam; a big rice mill with 1,000 sacks of paddy and 200 sacks of rice; 10 military structures; 5 barracks; 50 cans of gasoline and diesel; and some war materiel; and we seized some war materiel.

Kampot battlefield: On 19 January, we attacked and neutralized Vietnamese authorities in three villages, Trapeang Romeas, Prey Krang Khang Kaeut, and Prey Krang Khang Cheung, in Chhuk District. We killed two and wounded two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed some war materiel. We liberated three villages: Trapeang Romeas, Prey Krang Khang Cheung, and Prey Krang Khang Tbong.

22 SRV Prisoners Taken

BK250040 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Battlefield east of Phnom Penh: On the morning of 19 January, at 0530, our national army launched a 3-pronged attack against Sithor Kandal District seat in Prey Veng Province. The first prong attacked the position defending the district seat; the second attacked the district police office; and the third attacked the district seat office. After a 15-minute battle, we destroyed and completedly liberated this district seat in Prey Veng Province. As a result:

1. We captured 22 Vietnamese prisoners, including a Vietnamese district governor, 2 Vietnamese regiment commanders, 2 Vietnamese company commanders, and killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers.
2. We destroyed an ammunition and weapon depot which was burning and exploding all morning and another 44 weapons; a paddy warehouse containing 3,500 sacks of paddy and 350 sacks of rice; a district office; a district police office; a military and political school of the Vietnamese enemy; a propaganda office; a material warehouse containing 1,000 pieces of cloth; 7 barracks; 10,000 liters of gasoline; 10 cans of diesel; a warehouse containing cooking utensils; a bicycle warehouse with 30 bicycles and many spare parts in it; a Vietnamese cultural office containing books, magazines, and Vietnamese history books; a district agricultural office; a trade office; a prison; a car; a tractor; 5 military motorcycles; and 4 typewriters.
3. At 0830, the Vietnamese enemy brought troops from Prey Veng provincial seat in an attempt to retake this district seat from us. However, we ambushed the Vietnamese, killing or wounding some of them. The remaining soldiers fled back. At 0930, the Vietnamese sent another five truck-loads of soldiers from Prey Veng provincial seat, accompanied by a plane and a helicopter, which were strafing to support the soldiers. However, we ambushed these soldiers and killed or wounded some more of them. The remaining soldiers and the two aircraft fled back again. As a result, during these 2 ambushes, we killed 30 and wounded 20 Vietnamese enemy soldiers.
4. We distributed a lot of paddy, rice, and cloth--which we confiscated from the Vietnamese--to our compatriots.

In sum, we took 22 Vietnamese prisoners, including a Vietnamese district governor, 2 regiment commanders, and 2 company commanders, and killed 30 and wound 20 enemy soldiers for a total of 72 casualties, including the 22 prisoners.

We destroyed an ammunition and weapon depot which was burning all morning; another 44 assorted weapons; 7 long barracks; a paddy warehouse containing 3,500 sacks of paddy and 350 sacks of rice; a district office; a district police office; an army and political school; a material warehouse containing 1,000 pieces of cloth; 10,000 liters of gasoline; 10 cans of diesel; a warehouse containing cooking utensils; a bicycle warehouse with 30 bicycles and many spare parts in it; a cultural office with books, magazines, and Vietnamese history books; a district agricultural office; a trade office, a prison; a car; a tractor; 5 military motorcycles; and 4 typewriters.

We seized an assortment of 42 weapons and a lot of various types of ammunition; 1,000 sets of army uniforms; 20 hammocks; a C-25 field radio, an amplifier; a pair of binoculars; and 2 maps.

We freed 40 people who had been imprisoned by the Vietnamese.

A day after our attack, the situation of the Vietnamese enemy everywhere east of Phnom Penh was very confused. Routes 15 and 7 were closed to all traffic. Five helicopters and two other aircraft were sent to carry out indiscriminate strafing throughout 20 January.

After our national army attacked and liberated the area, our compatriots, local authorities, people, and many Cambodian militiamen and soldiers were happy and welcomed this victory. They all pledged to cooperate with the national army to fight against the Vietnamese enemy in every possible way.

3,000 'Freed' 21 Jan

BK260322 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 21 January, our national army launched a 4-pronged attack against four Vietnamese company positions along Stoeng Chas River bank in areas from (Boeng Sim) to Prasat Sangke Village on east Battambang battlefield. The first prong attacked the areas along the river bank coming from the east of the village; the second prong attacked the Vietnamese positions at Chang O Tmat and Vat Thmei; the third prong attacked the Vietnamese position at Svay Sar Village; and the fourth prong attacked the Vietnamese position at Prasat Sangke Village. After fighting for 1 and 1/2 hours, we took full control of these areas. As a result:

1. We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 20 others. We destroyed a 60-mm mortar, 3 B-40's, 3 RPD's, 5 AK's, 80 barracks, and a large quantity of war materiel.

2. We seized 1 B-40, 5 AK's, 1 M-16, 1 SK, 30 B-40 rockets, 5 B-41 rockets, 4,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 30 rucksacks, 20 mosquito nets, 25 hammocks, 50 sets of military uniforms, 1 mine, and some war materiel.

3. We freed 3,000 inhabitants who were recruited by the Vietnamese enemies from Norea, Ta Pon, and Samraong Communes and sent to dig trenches and build positions for the Vietnamese enemies at Vat Thmei, 2 platoons of village and commune guerrillas and Cambodian soldiers, and 2 inhabitants imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemies.

At 0200 on 22 January, our special detachments attacked three Vietnamese positions on hill 210 on Koh Kong Leu battlefield. After an hour of fighting, we totally smashed these three positions and chased the Vietnamese soldiers in disarray. As a result: We killed 85 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 67 others. Many others were killed by landmines. We destroyed 50 AK's, 10 B-40's, 1 12.7-mm gun, 1 82-mm mortar, 3 60-mm mortars, 1 C-25 radio, 1 ammunition depot, 40 houses, and a large quantity of war materiel; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

9 Villages 'Liberated'

BK230229 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] On 17 January, DK forces attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration at Tnaot Chum Commune in Santuk District on Kompong Thom battlefield. We killed and wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed four commune office buildings and some war materiel; and liberated seven villages, namely Tnaot Chum Khang Cheung, Tnaot Chum Khang Tbong, Thmei, Banteay Chas, Kang Meas, Prek Kraoy, and Pneou. We set free and sent home 250 inhabitants who were forcibly recruited by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

On 17 January, we attacked and dispersed the Vietnamese commune administration and raided a Vietnamese company unit defending Kakaoh Commune in Moung District on Moung-Pursat battlefield. We killed four Vietnamese soldiers, wounded two others, destroyed a commune office building, five barracks, and some war materiel; and liberated two villages namely Kakaoh and Tuol Prom.

SRV Forces Shell Camp

BK221227 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] According to news sources of the Voice of the Khmer Radio, an attack was launched by the Cambodian patriotic forces against Vietnamese troops near Chamka Kor, Sisophon District, Battambang Province, resulting in the killing of three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding of eight others.

The same sources revealed that Vietnamese gunners retaliated by pounding the Cambodian nationalist forces, but the latter had pulled out without incurring casualties.

It is also reported that Vietnamese forces attacked the O Bei Choan camp located in Cambodian territory in the vicinity of O Chreou, firing 82-mm mortar and 105-mm artillery shells in support of the 3-hour attack that began at 2100 on 20 January. The Vietnamese gunners continued firing for 3 hours against this camp yesterday morning, causing a big fire to the thatched huts and forcing hundreds of Cambodian patriotic soldiers to withdraw from the area. No reports on casualties are available.

DK Forces Attack Sisophon Township

BK170122 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Our special detachment attacked and destroyed [as heard] Sisophon township, north Sisophon battlefield [Battambang Province], on 6 January.

After 20 minutes of fighting, we killed five Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded eight others. We destroyed a B-40, a B-41, four AK's, a rice milling machine, five military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel. We also seized an AK, an AR-15, and some military materiel.

SRV Aircraft Strafe Villages

BK170148 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy used four aircraft to savagely and barbarously strafe and bomb our people's villages and house in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province, from Krasang Village to Phnum Sangha, killing and wounding a number of our inhabitants.

/9599

CSO: 4212/50

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

DEATH OF CHALLENGER CREW--To His Excellency George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States, Washington: Upon my return from a visit to Chinese provinces, I was shocked and deeply distressed to learn about the mishap of the spacecraft Challenger which caused the death of seven courageous U.S. military and civilian crewmen. On this sad occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to express heartfelt condolences to you, to President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. Government, and the American people, particularly the bereft families, for the useful sacrifices made a noble contribution to the development of sciences in service of peace and freedom in the world. With highest regards,
[signed] Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, [dated] Beijing, 1 February. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Feb 86 BK] /9738

SIHANOUK VISITS CHINA--DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife visited China's Guangdong Province 15-30 January. Accompanying the Samdech on this visit were Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China Chan Youran. On the night of 15 January, Guangdong Provincial Governor Ye Xuanping hosted a banquet for the Samdech. During the banquet, Ye Xuanping said: The more than 60 million people in Quangdong Province, together with Chinese people throughout the country, firmly support the Cambodian people's struggle led by the Samdech and the CGDK against the Vietnamese aggressors until their final victory. On behalf of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces, the Samdech expressed profound thanks to the CPC and the Chinese people for supporting the Cambodian people's struggle for independence and national liberation. During his stay in Guangdong Province, the Samdech visited various large cities such as Guangzhou, Dhenzhen, Zhuhai, Zhongshan, and Shunde. The Samdech and his wife returned safely to Beijing on 30 January. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Feb 86 BK] /9738

SIHANOUK COMMENDS VICTORIES--To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs: My wife and I would like to express profound thanks to you for your message dated 28 January 1986. I would like to express warmest congratulations to your excellency, the Democratic Kampuchea side, and the heroic Democratic Kampuchean National

Army for the great, brilliant victories scored by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in its struggle on the battlefield against the Vietnamese aggressors and colonialists. The Vietnamese aggressors know very well that they are very weak and can do nothing in the current dry season. This is because they have been badly beaten by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army. Our enemies are falling. They will never be able to lift their heads if the war in Cambodia drags on. I wish your excellency greater victories in the coming months. With highest regards, [signed] Norodom Sihanouk, Beijing, 31 January 1986. ["Text" of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 31 January message to DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan, commanding recent combat victories won by DK National Army and Cambodian people] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Feb 86 BK] /9738

CSO: 4212/54

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAMESE TROOPS IN LAOS AWARDED HERO TITLE

BK040923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] In Xieng Khoang, Laos, on 29 January, the F-5 group of the Vietnamese construction corps held a solemn ceremony to receive the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces hero title. The acting commander of the construction corps read the Council of State chairman's decision awarding the hero title amid the elated atmosphere at the ceremony.

Addressing the function, Lieutenant General Vu Xuan Chiem, on behalf of the SRV National Defense Ministry, warmly commended officers, combatants, workers, and employees of the F-5 group for their efforts in strengthening internal unity and solidarity with the Lao revolutionary armed forces, Lao organizations, administration, and people during the past 17 years and more. They have also overcome numerous problems and worked creatively to build military and civil projects, thereby helping implement agreements signed by the two parties, states, and armies of the SRV and LPDR.

At the ceremony Lt Gen [as heard] Siphon Phalikhan commended the F-5 group for its outstanding military exploits over the past 17 years for the Lao revolution. The F-5 group has been assigned heavy and glorious tasks and has fulfilled them all. Units of this group regarded the Lao revolutionary cause as their own cause. Various projects completed by the group are great achievements to be remembered forever by the Lao Army and people. The Lao Army and people are very proud to have the 5-F group, a close comrade-in-arm during the past 17 years, the group that has been awarded the Vietnamese Armed Forces hero title.

/9738
CSO: 4209/280

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN MARKS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH POLAND

OW070803 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 7--Marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first agreement on goods exchange and payment between Vietnam and Poland, NHAN DAN today describes it as an important event and a lively evidence of the increasing development of their friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The paper continues:

"With Poland's capital and credits, Vietnam has built more than 100 industrial and cultural projects of various sizes including important projects like the Gia Lam Locomotive Repair Works, the Cam Pha Coal Screening Factory, the Ha Long Shipyard, the Van Diem Sugar Factory, the Thinh Liet Concrete Factory, the Linh Nam Silicate Brick Factory, etc.

Besides sending experts to Vietnam, the party, government and people of Poland have also trained many technicians and workers for Vietnam.

In the Domain of Commerce, in 1985, the value of goods exchanged between the two countries increased 25 times compared with 1956 and it is expected to increase 60 percent in the 1986-90 period compared with the last 5 years."

The paper goes on:

"The Vietnamese people follow with deep feelings each step forward of socialist construction in Poland and are elated at the great achievements recorded by the Polish people. We rejoice over the successes of the Polish people in overcoming the crisis caused by the enemy and their continued march forward. As a steady component of the socialist community, the Polish People's Republic attaches great importance to the solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the community, and actively works for peace and stability in Europe and all over the world."

/12766
CSO: 4200/662

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

COMMENT ON IMPACT OF CHALLENGER EXPLOSION

BK051216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The shuttle Challenger disastrously exploded on 28 January, killing all seven crew members. The disaster has profoundly shaken the American people morally and psychologically. Some commentators thought that the American people would take a long time to get over the nightmare of the disaster. Among the victims was a school teacher, McAuliffe. She was 37 years old and a teacher at Concord High School in New Hampshire. A teacher did not join the Challenger crew casually. The American public realizes that the U.S. Administration had a definite political purpose in mind when selecting a teacher--especially a woman teacher--for the Challenger flight called the educational flight to carry out an educational task.

Had the launch succeeded, it would have increased the American people's support for the Reagan administration's program for an arms race in outer space. Moreover, it would have helped cover up the military schemes in other shuttle flights. The NASA organizers and executives would have had a chance to boast that U.S. space research program did not have a military goal but was a scientific, educational, and humanitarian program for the sake of mankind to conquer space and so forth.

One could see politics in this flight even more clearly when knowing that according to the flight program after the Challenger reached orbit, McAuliffe was to give two lessons from space for 25 million high school students in the United States. All the students therefore watched attentively the Challenger takeoff and witnessed the shuttle explosion.

School teacher McAuliffe and her companions in the crew will never return. Mainly the 25 million students and millions of teachers throughout the United States were the most deeply and painfully moved and influenced by the disaster. A psychology professor of Cornell University in New York said: It was extremely horrible for the students to witness their teacher's death.

According to an estimate, the Challenger disaster cost \$1.2 billion. However, the psychological and moral damage among the American people and especially among American youths and teenagers cannot be calculated. Following the disaster, the U.S. Government mourned the victims for 7 days. President Reagan eulogized them, remembered them and, in response to the American public demand, ordered NASA to investigate the cause of the disaster.

However, the more action the U.S. Administration takes, the more prolific becomes the American public in discussing the arms race in outer space, the SDI program, and other political and military schemes of the U.S. Administration in carrying out space programs.

The poor American people express their displeasure over social welfare cuts by the administration in order to get the money for military research and national defense.

/9738
CSO: 4209/280

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

CHAIRMAN MEETS WFDY DELEGATION--Hanoi VNA Feb 5--"The Vietnamese people highly value activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) over the past 40 years for the noble objectives, namely peace, national independence and social progress," said Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong while receiving here this afternoon a delegation of the WFDY now on a friendship visit to Vietnam. The WFDY delegation is led by its Secretary-General Vilmos Cserveny who is also secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union Central Committee. Present at the reception was Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Chairman Pham Van Dong, who is also a Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, expressed his gratitude to the WFDY and other progressive youth organizations in the world for their support to the Vietnamese people in national liberation struggle in the past as well as in national construction and defense at present. Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese youth and the WFDY constant development and consolidation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0824 GMT 5 Feb 86 OW]/12766

AID TO PRK PROVINCE--Hanoi VNA 5 Feb--With the help of the Mekong Delta Province of Hau Giang, peasants in its Kampuchean twin province of Kompong Chnang have planted 30 hectares with a new high-yield rice strain, "IR-42," and obtained an average of 4 tons per hectare, the peak yield so far in Kompong Chnang. Agronomists of Hau Giang Province have guided Kampuchean peasants in selecting rice strains, tilling land, tending crops, and preventing pests. Hau Giang also helps Kompong Chnang in planning irrigation for 200 hectares, restoring a 1.6 million-cubic-meter reservoir and in building a series of other small-sized irrigation works. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 5 Feb 86 OW]/12766

LEADERS GREET SRI LANKAN COUNTERPARTS--Hanoi VNA Feb 3--State Council President Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message of greetings to President J.R. Jayawardene and Prime Minister R. Premadasa on the 38th national day of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his warmest greetings to his Ceylonese counterpart, A.C.S. Hameed. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 3 Feb 86 BK]/12766

CSO: 4200/662

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES 3 FEBRUARY HANOI GET-TOGETHER

BK041030 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Feb 86

[Text] On the occasion of the Year of the Tiger and the CPV's 56th anniversary, at the presidential palace on the afternoon of 3 February the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, and the Hanoi municipal party and people's committees held a get-together of representatives of notables, intellectuals, writers, artists, religions, political parties, and journalists.

Cordially addressing the get-together, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong warmly greeted the representatives on the occasion of the spring festival and the party's anniversary. He said: In the past, I already told you about combining the immediate tasks with the long-term ones. What I said still holds true today. You must do a really good job of resolving our country's pressing problems. At the same time, you must use your mental capacity to contribute as much as you can to the country's future. You must strive to do your best to raise the general standards of the collective and your own standards and to contribute as much as you can to the entire country and to the capital since we are living here. You should strive to turn the capital into a model and a city worthy of being the heart of the entire country.

Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the representatives good health and many new achievements in the new year and in subsequent years.

On behalf of all notables, intellectuals, poets, artists, and musicians, Comrades Tran Dang Khoa, Tran Quoc Hoan, Hong Lien, Hoang Xuan Chinh, Pham Tien Duat, Cu Huy Can, Phan Anh, and Kim Dung expressed gratitude to the party and state for their care and sang songs and recited poetry to provide entertainment at the get-together.

/9738

CSO: 4209/280

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES 5TH NATIONAL HEROES CONGRESS

BK061429 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 86, pp 1, 3

[Address by Truong Chinh at opening session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators in Hanoi on 16 January]

[Text] Dear Presidium members and comrades: On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I warmly welcome the Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Emulators, the heroic collectives and individuals, and emulators who have brought the beautiful flowers of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism to the congress.

I take this opportunity to welcome and thank the experts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who are striving to work and assist the Vietnamese people in building and defending their country. I also welcome the socialist diplomatic corps members present here.

Dear comrades: In this congress there are 218 heroic units and collectives, 111 heroes, and 223 emulators of all strata of the people, of various ages, and from all localities in lowlands as well as in highlands. This indicates that the socialist emulation movement has developed broadly nationwide and is becoming a great motivating force in national construction and defense. Under the party leadership, you--along with our entire people and army--have developed the spirit of collective mastery and self-reliance, overcome natural and enemy-caused calamities, labored selflessly, and scored many very encouraging achievements.

You, comrades, have contributed to further defeating the expansionist-hegemonic clique's land-grabbing border war and multifaceted war of sabotage, further strengthening national defense, firmly maintaining political security and social order and security, and fulfilling our internationalist obligations toward the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples.

On behalf of the party and government, I warmly praise the heroic collectives and individuals and emulator warriors, the brother and sister workers, peasants, intellectuals, soldiers, and compatriots countrywide for their valiant struggle to overcome difficulties and for scoring many outstanding achievements in the past war of resistance against the United States for national salvation as well as in the current national building and defense.

Dear comrades: Entering 1986, another new year, the first in the 1986-90 year plan, our people have very weighty, yet very glorious tasks. In light of resolutions of the party Central Committee and the resolution of the 10th session of the 7th National Assembly, let you, comrades, together with the compatriots and combatants nationwide, strengthen solidarity; pool efforts; be of one mind; promote the spirit of socialist collective mastery, positive thinking, and creativity; endeavor in productive labor and thrifty practices; renovate the management mechanism; combat bureaucratic centralism and subsidization; and switch to socialist economic accounting and business transactions. Let everyone promote their strengths and remedy their shortcomings, combat negativism in society, and stabilize the people's livelihood. Let everyone carry out the great President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "Let everyone and every sector emulate one another everyday," whip up vigorous and widespread movement for revolutionary actions in order to achieve high output, high quality, and high efficiency. Let everyone resolutely bring about a new change for the better in our country's socioeconomic situation.

Let everyone heighten their vigilance, consolidate national defense and security, fight and defeat the enemy's landgrabbing border war and multi-faceted war of sabotage, and carry out, without fail, the dual strategic tasks of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The cited national heroic collectives and individuals and emulator warriors should uphold their leading role in the mass revolutionary movement and should continue to strive to advance further and score worthy achievements in honor of the sixth party congress.

I hope that in our people's vigorous emulation movement there will appear many more national heroic collectives and individuals and emulator warriors who are creative, technically talented and disciplined and who can work with high productivity and set an example in treasuring and protecting socialist property.

I hope that you, comrades, will score good results in the 1986 state plan and make intensive contributions to fulfilling well the 1986-90 five-year plan.

I wish you a new year with good health, much happiness, and success in your work performances.

/9738
CSO: 4209/280

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RADIO REPORTS INCREASE IN CPV MEMBERSHIP IN 1985

BK040922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 86

[Text] In 1985, party development work received more attention from party committee echelons than it did in previous years. Many provinces and cities adopted active measures to carry out this task on a regular basis, thereby achieving fairly good results and improving the quality of new party members.

Last year, party development work was carried out at a high rate, with more than 105,000 new members admitted into the party, 41.6 percent of whom were soldiers, 15.3 percent were workers, and 24 percent were women. The percentage of new party members among the various minority nationalities increased noticeably. Especially all industrial centers and major cities paid attention to recruiting new party members from among workers, in particular those who were directly engaged in production work and had superior technical skills. Workers accounted for more than 37 percent of the new party members of Quang Ninh, 35 percent of Hanoi's, 29 percent of Haiphong's, 25 percent of Haihung's, 15 percent of Ho Chi Minh City's, and 13 percent of Dong Nai's.

All southern provinces paid attention to party development work, thereby increasing the number of basic party organizations and gradually reducing the number of hamlets with no party organizations or party members.

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CSO: 4209/280

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS HA SON BINH--Hanoi VNA Feb 5--Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on February 3 paid a visit to Ha Son Binh Province, northwest of Hanoi, on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the Indo-chinese Communist Party, and of the lunar new year festival. He was warmly welcomed by the secretary of the provincial Party Committee, the chairman of the People's Committee and large crowds of local population. Chairman Pham Van Dong commended the local party organization and population for their achievements in economic construction, especially in food production, producing 46,000 tons of food more than in 1984 in spite of serious natural calamities. Chairman Pham Van Dong also visited Binh Minh agricultural cooperative in Thanh Oai District which had just been honored as a hero unit. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 5 Feb 86 OW]/12766

PARTY FOR LUNAR NEW YEAR--Hanoi VNA Feb 3--Vietnamese party and state leaders called a cordial get-together at the presidential palace here this afternoon for noted personalities, intellectuals, artists and journalists on the occasion of the lunar new year festival. Present on this occasion were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee, Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the State Council and many other high-ranking party and state officials. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 3 Feb 86 BK]/12766

CSO: 4200/662

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES CUSTOMS SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK061435 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] From 14-16 January 1986 in Hanoi, the Customs General Department held a national conference of the customs sector. The conference reviewed what was done and what was not accomplished in 1985 and assessed the strong points and shortcomings displayed by the sector in carrying out its activities. The conference determined the tasks and activities to be carried out by the customs sector in 1986 with a view to implementing the 1986 state plan.

The conferees were elated to welcome Comrade Pham Hung who called on and addressed the conference on behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Pham Hung analyzed the position, functions, and tasks of the customs sector in view of the new situation and tasks of the Vietnamese revolution. He said: As a semiarmed tool of dictatorship of our party and state, the customs sector has the duty to firmly uphold the observance of export-import regulations, combat speculation and smuggling across the border, ensure correct implementation of the system of state monopoly over foreign trade and foreign currency, and effectively support our party's and state's external economic policy and external relations; at the same time, it is charged with the task of actively safeguarding national sovereignty and maintaining political security and social order.

The comrade commended the customs sector for the progress and achievements made during the 1st year of its founding and operation as a general department. The sector has fulfilled its regular tasks while arranging and ensuring uniform activities throughout the sector under the new organizational format. It has made great efforts to control and handle export and import operations involving a large volume of goods, successfully prevented many cases of smuggling and tax evasion, and overfulfilled the tax collection plan entrusted by the government. The sector has effected cooperation on a regular basis with other sectors concerned and proposed to the Council of Ministers amendments to some policies and regulations to suit the new situation.

After praising the Customs General Department for its efforts and achievements during the 1st year of operation, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out: In the coming years, the plan for economic cooperation with foreign countries will further increase our country's service exchanges and export-import operations; and coupled with this, the enemy will intensify their sabotage against our country. Consequently, the tasks of the customs sector will be heavier and more complex. It is necessary to make cadres and combatants of the entire sector remain vigilant all the times and not entertain any illusion about the enemy's crafty and perfidious schemes so that they will sharpen their political awareness while carrying out their tasks. The customs sector must urgently build its apparatus (both politically and professionally) in line with the new organizational structure and pay attention to drawing upon the good experience gained in the various localities in order to rationally arrange its apparatus and deploy cadres and avoid setting up unnecessary intermediary links and too many procedures that impair the sharpness and timeliness of guidance and lead to work delays and labor dissipation. Attention must be given to enhancing scientific-technological knowledge and applying science and technology within the sector in order to improve work efficiency.. Constant efforts must be made to make the customs forces pure, firm, and strong so as to remain always worthy of being a seminarmed tool of dictatorship of our party and state. It is necessary to develop the relations among the various echelons within the sector, the coordination with other sectors, and the relations with the various organizations so as to generate an integrated strength; and this is a very important factor for the customs sector to fulfill its immediate tasks of actively participating in the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenum resolutions and resolutely combatting speculation and smuggling. Leaders at all levels of the customs sector must constantly develop for cadres and combatants of the sector a proper work conduct that calls for fortitude of principles, a polite and cultured attitude, and a correct bearing befitting cadres who represent the nation at ports of entry.

On behalf of the Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung wished the conferees and the customs sector a new vitality and yet greater achievements in 1986, successful implementation of the 1986 state plan, and outstanding successes with which to welcome the convocation of the Sixth Party Congress.

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AGRICULTURE

SRV AGRICULTURE MINISTER SAYS 'MATERIAL BASES REMAIN WEAK'

HK051422 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 5 Feb 86

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 5 (AFP)--Vietnam plans to boost agricultural output by consolidating and upgrading what officials say are still "small-scale and scattered" farming efforts throughout the country.

Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu told the publication INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS here that collectivization, virtually complete in the north for years, involved 86 percent of the people and 82 percent of the land in the south last year.

He said that agricultural output had risen from 14.5 million tonnes of paddy in 1980 to 18.4 million tonnes last year, and average yield had increased from 2 to 2.85 tonnes a hectare (2.47 acres).

But despite the progress, Mr Triu said, agricultural production remained generally "small-scale, scattered and not very high-yield."

"Agriculture is not even assuring food for all of society, nor satisfying the needs of industry or export, and its material bases remain weak," the minister said in the interview published yesterday.

The pace of mechanization provides one barometer of the problem: The number of functioning tractors and cultivators dropped by a third between 1980 and 1985, from 64,000 to 44,000 vehicles, largely due to poor maintenance, he said.

Complaining of current mismanagement and lack of direction in agriculture, the minister stressed the necessity of moving beyond the stage of dispersed small producers to one of large-scale collectivization.

This year, Mr Triu said, the aim will be to pass the production mark of 19 million to 20 million tonnes of paddy with the hope of achieving an average annual output of 400 to 500 kilograms (880-1,100 pounds) per capita by 1990. Official figures put last year's production at 309 kilograms (680 pounds) per capita.

Achieving this output would involve an annual production level of 26 million tonnes of paddy, according to Western experts, who generally consider the goal unrealistic.

The authorities also intend to speed up livestock production, the minister said. Individual households currently raise most of the country's 12.6 million pigs and 5.2 million cattle.

Presenting this year's agricultural plan to parliament in December, Vice Premier Vo Van Kiet said the state would not be able to provide adequate supplies of fertilizer and insecticide to local collectives, which would have to import what they need by selling some of their produce abroad.

Mr Kiet also stressed the necessity of improving the distribution of labor, another of the government's priorities for the next 5 years.

The amount of land under cultivation has remained practically unchanged since 1980, but the authorities hope to begin systematic exploitation of mountainous terrain in north and central Vietnam, he said.

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AGRICULTURE

FORESTRY MINISTRY HOLDS CONFERENCE IN HANOI 4 FEBRUARY

BK050900 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Text] Today, 4 February, the Ministry of Forestry held a conference in Hanoi on Vietnam's International Year of Forests in which it launched a campaign for tree planting and forest protection. Attending were Comrade Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Vietnamese Gardeners' Association; Comrade Romesh Chandra, chief advisor of the afforestation project; and other comrades representing the UNESCO.

Over the years, with the solicitous assistance of the FAO and many friendly countries in the world, various programs of cooperation on the exchange of knowledge in the many areas of study and forestry production have continued to be expanded in many countries. Particularly, with [the assistance of] the Soviet Union and various international organizations, good results have been obtained in tree planting, afforestation, and forest protection.

In 1985, the area of jungle ravaged by fire dropped by 36 percent compared to that in 1984. The area of concentrated afforestation was put at 148,300 hectares, or 136 percent of the planned target--an increase of 18 percent over the preceding year. Long An and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City used the local budget and manpower in reforesting an additional hundreds of thousands of hectares and hundreds of millions of trees.

In the years to come--1986-90--fully realizing the policy of building and developing forestry work and developing those results already attained in the "tree-planting T" movement initiated by Uncle Ho, the Vietnamese Committee for the International Year of Forests will launch an emulation movement for tree planting, afforestation, and forest protection as part of efforts to use effectively 15 million hectares of forests and forest land and manage closely the existing 7.8 million hectares of forests in order to meet essential requirements for in-country production and exports and for agricultural and environmental protection.

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